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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lesotho	5/25
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 Dr.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.50 G.
Germany	2.50 M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	300 Dr.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
India	1.50 Ru.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Italy	20 L.	Spain	40 Pes.
Japan	100 Y.	Sweden	275 S.Kr.
Korea	100 W.	Switzerland	1.705 Fr.
Malaysia	400 M.	Turkey	16 L.
Mexico	16 M.	U.S. Military	61.15
Norway	1.50 N.Kr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

## In UN Speech Giscard Asks Shift In Arms Cut Effort

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 25 (UPI) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today proposed both a revamping of global forums aimed at achieving disarmament and the creation of a satellite monitoring agency to assure compliance with agreements to limit the arms race.

Speaking at the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, in a reference to Soviet and U.S. domination of the current Geneva conference on the arms race, "The time has come to replace it with another body having more concrete ties to the United Nations system."

He said that France, which has boycotted the Geneva talks, "will be prepared to discuss ways to establish such a body and would then participate in it."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also proposed creation of another forum to deal exclusively with disarmament in Europe. He said that tomorrow "we will submit a plan detailing the goals, field of application and procedures for such a conference."

**Inspection Proposal**

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that previous disarmament agreements have been mostly flouted due to the lack of adequate inspection procedures. "This is why France is proposing studies on the creation of a satellite monitoring agency," he said.

He said that the problems of armaments inspection are complex but the advantages of such an agency for the international community are too obvious for each state not to do its part.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's appearance before the 149th General Assembly followed Vice President Mondale's charge yesterday that the Soviet Union is building up its nuclear threat by deploying its SS-20 missile. Mr. Mondale called that deployment a "substantial increase" in Moscow's nuclear threat to Western Europe.

Mr. Mondale's address was no surprise, but Soviet reaction was a tough speech, but balanced.

**Russians Pleased**

The Russians clearly were elated by what Mr. Mondale also had to say — that, "for the first time since the dawn of the atomic age," Washington and Moscow are on the verge of signing an agreement to cut back on strategic nuclear arms.

The vice president was talking about the strategic arms limitation talks that after years of effort apparently are about to reach fruition.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is attending the sessions, and is to confer today with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on arms limitation. He will address the General Assembly session tomorrow, and is to fly to Washington later this week to take up arms limitation — in even more detail — with President Carter.

Mr. Gromyko listened without flinching Tuesday when Mr. Mondale lambasted Moscow for installing the SS-20s within striking range not only of Western Europe, but also of Africa and the Middle East — a move that Mr. Mondale called



French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing addressing the special General Assembly session on disarmament in New York.

"totally contrary to all that this special session seeks to achieve."

Sweden also expressed concern about the SS-20 after lambasting the neutron bomb, which is still kept in abeyance in U.S. defense plans for Western Europe.

"This missile," Swedish Premier Thorbjörn Fälldin said, "could be employed with great precision and terrible destructive power."

## Filing Date Is Advanced to Aug. 15 U.S. Extends Tax Deadline for Americans Overseas

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI) — A two-month extension of the U.S. income tax-filing deadline has been granted to Americans overseas by the Internal Revenue Service. Returns must now be in by Aug. 15.

The decision, announced yesterday, was made after the IRS concluded that recent congressional action has improved the chances that the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act would be deferred for income earned last year.

Two weeks ago, the Senate passed by voice vote a measure that would provide for such a deferral and then replace the reform act provisions for income earned this year and thereafter with a series of special deductions.

Last week, members of the House Ways and Means Committee decided to urge their Senate colleagues to accept a one-year deferral of the 1976 act and drop the reform provisions. In return, the House panel promised to work up its own permanent solution to the problem of taxation of Americans overseas by the end of the summer.

Two weeks ago, IRS officials said that no blanket extension of the filing deadline for Americans abroad could be granted until Congress took

## PLO to Pull Forces Out of South Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 25 (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization has pledged to end its armed presence, pull out non-Palestinian volunteers and peacefully coexist with United Nations forces in southern Lebanon, the PLO announced.

The accord was reached at meetings last night between Lebanese Premier Selim al-Hoss and a PLO delegation headed by Yasser Arafat, a PLO statement reported.

Mr. Hoss confirmed the pact and said that a three-man military committee will soon be set up to oversee on-the-spot application of the agreement in southern areas invaded by Israel in March.

The committee will be made up of representatives from the PLO, Lebanese internal security forces and the Syrian-dominated Arab League forces that police an 18-month-old civil war armistice in the south of Lebanon, Mr. Hoss said.

**Negative Practices**

The PLO statement said that the Palestinian leadership pledged to undertake rapid efforts to end negative practices and violations in the south to facilitate the mission of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

This was an indication that Mr. Arafat would use his influence to stop radical Palestinians and their extremist Lebanese allies from infiltrating United Nations lines into areas vacated by Israel.

Yesterday, Simcha Dinitz, the Israeli Ambassador to Washington, said that intelligence reports indicated that 100 to 200 guerrillas have already returned to areas armed over by Israel to the United Nations troops.

But UN sources in Beirut said today that only two parties of Palestinians, each made up of 15, were surrounded by UN troops near Tyre and in the foothills of Mount Hermon.

Commanders of both parties said that they belonged to the rejection front, the extremist group of Palestinians headed by George Habash's Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

[Tonight, the Popular Front rejected the accord. Bassam Abu Sharif, a spokesman for the extremist group, said, "We will consider that any party that tries to prevent

## Israel Court Halts Work on Settlement

TEL AVIV, May 25 (AP) — Three judges of the Israeli Supreme Court today issued a temporary order to stop land preparation for a Jewish settlement on land claimed by an Arab village on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, Israeli radio reported.

The ruling was a victory for the West Bank Palestinians in their first court challenge of land expropriation in the territory occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

The radio said that the high court judges ordered Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and the West Bank military government to halt land clearance for the Neve Tzuf settlement near the Arab village of Nebi Salah, 20 miles north of Jerusalem.

Government attorneys had argued that the land in question had lain uncultivated and, therefore, could be taken for public use. The Jewish settlers, now about 15 families, live in a large border police station on the site, and the land preparation was required to provide them permanent housing.

The Defense Ministry also was ordered to take down a barbed-wire fence enclosing 50 acres of disputed land and to show cause within 40

## In the Aftermath of the Massacre, Kolwezi Is a Dead City

By Michael T. Kaufman

KOLWEZI, Zaire, May 25 (UPI) — At the airport, as night fell, a Zairian soldier aimed himself by tying a string to the foot of an owl and walking while tugging at the bird, like a child trying to raise a kite aloft. The bird fluttered and fell to the ground.

After several repetitions the soldier found himself in front of his unit officer. He dropped the string and saluted smartly. The officer punched him in the face.

A French soldier shrugged. "They pillage well," he said.

The clutter of destruction and flight and the hints of death began at the airport. Military debris, bottles and tin cans lie among the hulks of burned planes and helicopters. Cars abandoned by fleeing whites are parked crazily, their innards later systematically stripped in frustration and fury.

Journalists sleep in the cars, vying with each other to secure a

somewhat comfortable Mercedes rather than a cramped Renault. In the morning they are awakened by a barrage of flares, machine-gun rounds and mortars fired by the Zairian soldiers.

The French soldiers in command of the field rush off in jeeps to halt the firing and save ammunition. There is no enemy in sight.

On the 8-mile ride into town from the airport there are no people to be seen. An overhead sign proclaims "Welcome to Kolwezi." On the outskirts, small adobe houses belonging to Africans are vacant but undamaged.

Then come the first real signs of the carnage. Two parachute shrouds hang from trees. They may have belonged to the two legionnaires who were reportedly killed by Katangese rebels as their regiment parachuted in last Friday.

Beyond the parachutes, some

## Mobutu Not Officially Told French Paratroops Begin Withdrawal From Shaba

PARIS, May 25 (AP) — French Foreign Legion paratroopers who recaptured Kolwezi and freed hundreds of European hostages began their withdrawal today, the Defense Ministry announced. But Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, here for talks yesterday with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, said that he had not been officially informed of it.

The 600 Foreign Legion paratroopers were dropped on Kolwezi Friday and Saturday. Four of their men were killed in fighting with the rebels who overran the Zaire mining center nearly two weeks ago.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the French garrison in Kolwezi would be reinforced by Moroccan troops.

President Mobutu told a news conference: "All I know officially up to this moment is that the Second Foreign Legion Paratroop Regiment would be split into two parts and one of them would move to Lumumbashi to reassure the expatriate population there."

**No Direct Criticism**

Mr. Mobutu avoided any direct criticism of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, with whom he conferred yesterday shortly before the French leader's departure for the United States.

"Giscard d'Estaing is the European chief of state who best understands the problems of Africa," Mr. Mobutu said. "... In the West's total abandonment (of Africa) to the Russians and Cubans, only France has shown a willingness to take up the challenge, but France does not have the means to do it alone."

Mr. Mobutu stressed, however, that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing failed to notify him at their meeting yesterday of the imminent withdrawal of the paratroopers from Kolwezi.

"President Giscard d'Estaing is my friend," Mr. Mobutu said. "And I can tell you on my honor that he spoke of the withdrawal of the legionnaires only when they had accomplished their mission." Asked whether the mission had been fulfilled, Mr. Mobutu replied: "As far as Kolwezi is concerned, yes. But there is still the problem of some 60 white hostages taken away by the invaders for whom the search continues."

He did not say whether he had requested the French troops to continue their operations in the Kolwezi area.

**Security Zone**

He said that he has ordered the creation of a 100-kilometer-long, free-fire zone along the Angolan and Zairian borders to prevent further infiltration of rebels. He did not specify the width of the security zone but said that the civilians were being evacuated, and "our forces have orders to shoot at anything that moves within that area."

Mr. Mobutu repeated his earlier assertions that a motorized company of Cuban infantry was with the invaders when they first overran Kolwezi. The invasion was coordinated in Angola by the Cuban general, Jose, Mr. Mobutu claimed.

A spokesman for the French Defense Ministry said that the invading troops were probably trained by Cubans in Angola, but there was absolutely no evidence of their presence in Zaire.

Mr. Mobutu said that agents of U.S. special services conducted a survey of the bodies of Europeans murdered in Kolwezi and found 40-45 in virtually every case. The Zaire Army does not use weapons of this type, he added.

He said that intelligence information indicated that a group of exiled opponents of his government living in Brussels went to Havana to work out details of the invasion, which was originally planned for June 10.

The Havana meeting moved the invasion date forward by nearly a month and decided that the rebels should not enter Zaire directly from Angola but through Zambia, Mr. Mobutu said.

Asked whether he thought Zairian President Kenneth Kaunda was in collusion with the rebels, Mr. Mobutu said, "He is an African brother, but perhaps he is a false brother."

He said that Mr. Kaunda had assured him before the invasion that guerrilla activity in Zambia near the Zaire border was by members of the Patriotic Front training to attack Rhodesia.

Mr. Mobutu said that he planned to meet Mr. Kaunda soon to straighten out their differences. The Defense Ministry spokesman (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



David Steel

## Pact Ends at Close of Session U.K. Liberals Quit Labor; Election Expected in Fall

LONDON, May 25 (Reuters) — The Liberal Party announced today that it would end its pact supporting Britain's minority Labor government at the end of the parliamentary session later this year.

An election this autumn is now almost certain because the government would find it difficult to control the House of Commons without Liberal support.

The parliamentary session may end in July, or continue until October. The 13 Liberal members of Parliament are pledged to support the government on major voting until then.

In announcing the end of their 15-month pact with Labor, the Liberals are trying to disassociate themselves from the government in time for the next election. The pact keeping Labor in power generally has not been popular with their supporters.

Prime Minister James Callaghan said in a statement that he would consider "arrangements for the next and final session of the present Parliament during the early autumn."

But elections in Britain are not called until three weeks before polling, and in holding to tradition, Mr. Callaghan would not hint at an autumn election now. He must hold on by October, 1979, when his five-year mandate expires.

**Labor Leads in Poll**

A public opinion poll earlier this week gave Labor a 49-percent lead over the Conservative opposition.

A by-election in a Labor-held seat in Glasgow next week, and possibly two more during the next months, will give Mr. Callaghan further indications of his chances in an autumn poll.

David Steel, head of the Liberals, said today that the pact, the first of its kind in British parliamentary history, had helped Britain's economic recovery and had reversed inflation.

The alliance has always been shaky. Earlier this month, Liberals combined with Conservatives to force an income-tax cut through Parliament.

Earlier this week, Mr. Steel said that he saw no grounds for continuing the alliance unless the Labor government held a referendum on electoral reform.

A proportional-representation system would give the Liberals many more seats in Parliament, but most Labor politicians oppose it.

**Big Projects**

The French scheme would concentrate on big projects: provide ocean outlets to landlocked countries via rail and road expansion, develop common river basins, fight drought in the Sahel, increase mineral production and modernize farming. The hope, officials say, is that those projects would be the catalysts for Africa's biggest post-independence drive to modernization.

The plan would be open to many African countries, not just French-speaking ones, including countries such as Guinea, which follows a radical ideology without dominant Soviet influence.

Essentially a fund, the French five-year plan calls for contributions from five industrial countries: The United States \$400 million, France \$200 million, West Germany \$200 million, Britain \$150 million and Belgium \$50 million. The plan would triple U.S. aid to Africa for five years. Overall aid to Africa now is less than \$1 billion annually.

On its economic merits, officials in the Carter administration have been initially cool to the plan. Diplomatic sources said that it remains unclear whether the plan would raise enough money for African aid and avoid creating more bureaucracy. Another problem is Congress (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## U.S. Asks Curb On Immunity For Diplomats

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI) — Legislation sharply curtailing immunity of foreign diplomats from criminal and civil suits, including payment to U.S. victims of their traffic accidents, has been strongly endorsed by the administration.

Justice and State Department officials told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that U.S. laws should conform to a 1961 Vienna diplomatic immunity convention signed by the United States in 1972.

That convention grants absolute immunity only to top diplomats, gives partial immunity to others on a declining scale according to their official duties, and eliminates protection for servants. U.S. diplomats already are subject to the convention in most countries, they said.

Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., said that under the current immunity law, "diplomats, their families and their servants can flaunt traffic laws, leave a trail of unpaid bills, break leases, fail to pay rent, damage or destroy property, or even commit serious personal torts and crimes with impunity."

The town's white doctors and priests have left with the other whites, and now there are only a handful of Zairian doctors at the hospital. The French report that those doctors also want to leave, but that President Mobutu Sese Seko has ordered that no Zairians be permitted on the cargo planes that are the only effective way in or out of Kolwezi.

The colonel is also concerned with stemming the departure of whites from nearby mining communities that were not directly involved in the siege. He ordered one column of his men — about 20 jeeps — to set off Tuesday to the town of Likasi, 90 miles to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

the bodies finally began — local blacks hired by Red Cross funds setting off in trucks to pick up the corpses. The men wore white masks to protect against disease and bad white vests with large red crosses on them. They resembled a force of Crusaders.

**White Doctors Fled**

Col. Yves Gras, the commander of the French forces, is a scholarly man who looks more like a chaplain than a combatant. Tuesday he was dividing his attention between military and civilian concerns.

He had consulted with representatives of the International Red Cross in efforts to obtain emergency relief for the blacks returning to their homes from refuge in the bush.

With so many unburied dead, cholera and typhus are a hazard. There is also the danger of hunger. The Red Cross has promised help, but for the moment it is the army, with limited supplies and difficult supply routes, that is burdened.

Tuesday, the task of clearing



## News Analysis

## Africa Protests Sink U.S.-Cuba Detente

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI) — A few months ago the Carter administration, in a public listing of its achievements, pointed with particular pride to two foreign-policy "breakthroughs" — the Panama Canal treaties and the move toward improved ties with Cuba.

Now, no one talks any longer about an impending "new era" in U.S.-Cuban relations. When administration officials discuss President Fidel Castro's Cuba these days it is in tones ringing with frustration and anger.

Prompting the shift has been Washington's mounting concern about Cuba's role as the alleged military proxy of the Soviet Union in Africa. That continent currently seems unable to have an armed conflict without Cuban soldiers and technicians — more than 30,000, according to administration estimates — lurking in the background or openly taking part in the fighting.

The situation has prompted a lot of talk — in Congress, in the press, and in some quarters of the administration — about the need to get tough with Mr. Castro. According to this argument, the way to combat Soviet influence in Africa is to apply pressures against Cuba that will force Mr. Castro to bring his soldiers home.

## Leverage Lacking

However, such talk doesn't arouse much enthusiasm among U.S. officials familiar with Cuba. Within the administration they are privately trying to make a case that the United States simply doesn't have much leverage that can be brought to bear against Cuba.

Because of the high political sensitivity of the internal administration debate on Cuba, these officials were reluctant to be identified. They are arguing though, that Mr. Castro has what he regards as very compelling pragmatic and ideological reasons for his involvement in Africa.

When these are weighed against Washington's biggest potential counterpressure — a breaking off of the movement toward normal re-

lations — there's no question of which choice the Cuban president will make.

The most obvious consideration keeping Mr. Castro involved in Africa is to do with his continued dependence on Soviet aid and financial support. Moscow put more than \$1.7 billion into Cuba during 1977, and its contributions this year will exceed \$2 billion.

## Better Price

At a time when the world market price for Cuba's major commodity, sugar, is roughly 8 cents a pound, the Soviet Union buys the bulk of the Cuban sugar crop at 30 cents a pound.

Similarly, while other small countries are struggling financially in the escalating cost of paying for petroleum imports, Moscow supplies all of Cuba's oil needs at prices far below the going free-market rate.

In contrast, the only economic advantage that Cuba could gain from normal relations with Washington would be an increase in U.S.-Cuban trade. As the Cubans like to point out, the biggest advantage would go to the United States, which would be selling expensive technology and finished products while buying relatively cheap Cuban raw materials.

What once loomed as the biggest lure of increased trade — the chance for Cuba to get back a piece of the lucrative U.S. sugar market — has lost a lot of its attraction for the Cubans.

Under an international sugar agreement that soon will go into effect, Cuba will gain a quota giving it greater markets for its sugar in Europe and elsewhere. As a

result, it will no longer have to think exclusively in terms of the United States as the market for the sugar that the Russians do not buy.

The Cubans readily admit that improved relations with the United States would give them some cash advantages, principally in the sale of Cuban metal exports and a potential rise in tourist traffic.

But, they also note, these gains would still be only a small factor in the statistics of the Cuban economy, which is now tied inextricably to the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc.

Nor are cash considerations the only reason for Havana's involvement in Africa. Most experts on Cuba believe it is a serious mistake to assume that President Castro is simply using his soldiers and technicians as mercenaries for hire to Moscow.

Although Cuba is probably the most ideologically inconsistent and undisciplined Marxist country anywhere, there is one belief from which the Castro government has never swerved over the years.

That is the mystical conviction that Cuba, which was transformed into a Communist state through guerrilla warfare, has an obligation to support "wars of liberation" throughout the Third World.

This emphasis on exporting revolution has been perhaps the biggest factor in making President Castro a major figure on the world stage. It was sanctified by his most famous collaborator, the late Che Guevara, and a number of leftist ideologues like the French theoretician Régis Debray have attempted to give it the dimensions of a distinct movement within world Marxism.

## Kolwezi: A Dead City After Massacre

(Continued from Page 1)

the east, where there are reportedly about 1,500 whites working. The colonel hoped to reassure the population.

Finally, there is the continuing search for the rebels. Many have fled across the border into Zambia, but others reportedly simply

shed their fatigued uniforms with the tiger shoulder patch, scuttled their weapons and blended into the local population, most of whom are Lunda tribesmen like themselves.

The tradition of separatism in the Shaba region goes back to the 1960 independence of this country from Belgium, and secessionist feeling has remained strong since the days of Moïse Tshombe.

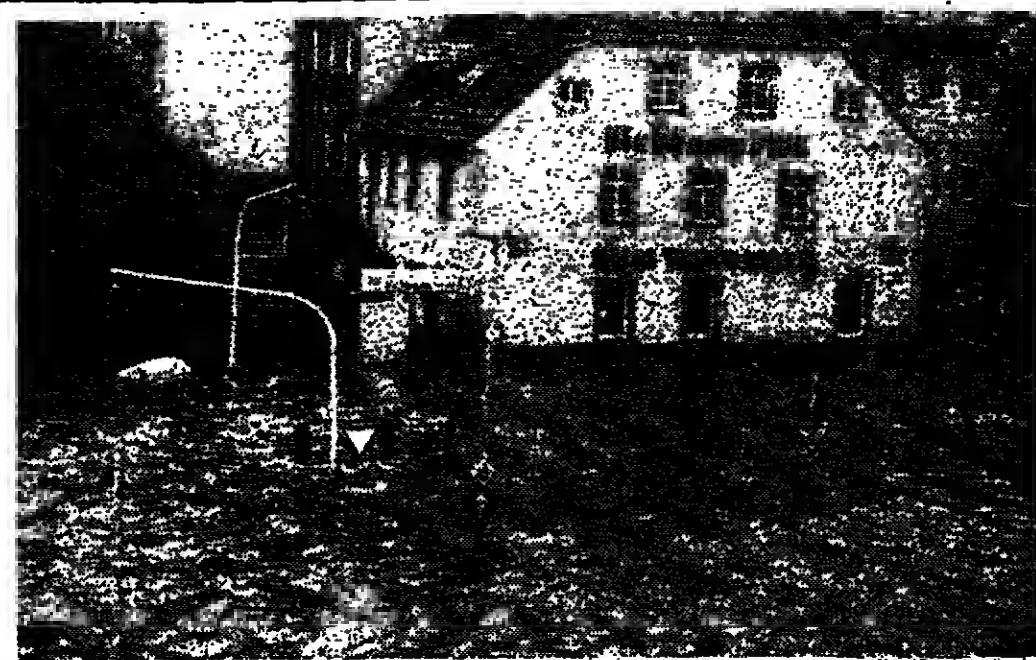
## French Interpretation

It is the view of the French here that this attitude was fanned and encouraged by the rebel leaders and their foreign backers, but not to resuscitate the former breakaway state of Katanga. Rather, the French believe, the motive was to destroy the economic underpinnings of Zaire and thus topple the government of Zaire and its Western-backed leader.

The French officers said that the rebel invasion was a highly organized assault involving long preparation and months of infiltration. "They had political commissars working in the native areas," said one officer, Jean Errol, who has been based in Zaire for two years as part of a military-assistance team. "They had large amounts hidden in places 30 miles from the city and they came in a well-coordinated three-pronged attack."

Colonel Gras believes that the systematic executions of whites was not mindless racial rage but a tactic calculated to drive out the whites and deprive Zaire of the expertise necessary to maintain the mines. They point out that there have been no confirmed cases of rape of the sort that inflamed headlines and passions during the siege of Stanleyville in 1964.

The French also make a point that the mines and refineries, despite earlier accounts, were not badly sabotaged, and they conjecture that the rebels were intent on preserving the valuable assets of the region in the event that



WATERY ROUTE — Traffic signs bizarrely point the way to nowhere in downtown Heidelberg after the Neckar overflowed after days of heavy rain in most of Southern Germany.

## French Troops Begin Zaire Withdrawal

(Continued from Page 1)

man said that French troops abandoned their pursuit of rebels last night, although five or six companies of rebel forces equipped with heavy weapons remained in an area about six miles west of Kolwezi.

## French Withdrawal

Maintenance of security in the Kolwezi area is now up to the Zaire Army, the spokesman said. He added that the paratroopers of the 2d Foreign Legion Parachute Regi-

ment were extremely tired after being in action for almost a week. They will spend about three days withdrawing to the capital of Shaba province, Lumumbashi, where they will rest before being flown to France, he said.

Lumumbashi is about 200 miles southeast of Kolwezi and has an estimated 15,000 white expatriate residents, including 1,200 Frenchmen. Formerly called Elizabethville, Zaire's second-largest city has reported no rebel activity.

But the paratrooper regiment last night sent a detachment to the town of Likasi, halfway between Kolwezi and Lumumbashi, where the white expatriate residents were reported greatly concerned by rebel activity in the area, the spokesman said.

The rebel forces, who invaded Shaba province two weeks ago and still control parts of it, are relative-

ly well-trained, effective fighters, French military sources said. They added that they apparently left Cuban instructors behind at their bases in Angola.

## Soviet Arms

The spokesman said that, apart from the weapons that the rebels captured from the Zaire Army, their arms were 98 percent of Soviet manufacture.

The spokesman reiterated that more than 200 European residents of the Kolwezi area were killed by the rebels, contradicting reports from Zaire that the number was far less. The official said that no precise count of the number killed had been made nor was there any certainty over the number of persons missing or taken hostage by the rebels.

More than 1,000 African residents of Kolwezi were killed during the weeklong occupation of the city, the spokesman said. Most had their throats cut in what he described as acts of tribal-political revenge.

French paratrooper patrols were recalled yesterday from the area south of Kolwezi where they had been pursuing rebel gangs reported to have some white hostages under their control.

Nearly 3,000 expatriate whites lived around Kolwezi before the rebel invasion, most of them working in the copper-mining complex that is the backbone of the Zaire economy.

## No Hostages, Rebels Say

BRUSSELS, May 25 (AP) — A representative of Zaire rebels said here today that its forces had taken no civilian European hostages with them while retreating from Kolwezi. The spokesman for the Congo National Liberation Front said that the only hostages it had were seven French military prisoners. The military prisoners were believed to be French Army engineers serving with regular Zaire troops.

## Tass Says French, Belgian Troops Did the Slaughtering in Kolwezi

MOSCOW, May 25 (Reuters) —

The Soviet Union accused France today of waging neocolonialist ventures in Africa. The accusation was made amid growing signs that the Kremlin is abandoning its long-standing reluctance to criticize French foreign policy.

Following increasingly bitter attacks by the Soviet media on the French role in Zaire, Tass charged

that French and Belgian troops had massacred Europeans there to blame the killing on rebels.

The strident tone followed a complaint by French Ambassador Bruno de Laessle yesterday over earlier reports in the media on French actions in Zaire.

French sources said that he had expressed France's displeasure over "deformed version" issued by Tass on the reason why France sent troops to Zaire.

When French and Belgian paratroopers landed near the rebel-held town of Kolwezi last week, the Soviet press appeared to be trying to play down France's role and suggesting that the United States was behind the operation. Since then, France's part has come into increasingly sharp focus.

"After coming to the aid of the unpopular regime [of Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko], French legionnaires and Belgian soldiers staged a real massacre in Kolwezi and other towns of Shaba to blame the rebels for the mass murder of whites," Tass said today.

## Brzezinski Ends His Asian Tour

SEOUL, May 25 (UPI) —

National security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski today ended his three-nation tour of the Far East, reassuring President Chung Hee Park of a continued U.S. commitment to Seoul.

Mr. Brzezinski flew to Washington after spending three days in Peking to discuss normalizing Chinese-U.S. relations and making overnight stops in Tokyo and Seoul to brief officials on the results of his Chinese visit.

## Senate Confirms Envoys

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP) —

State Department official Terence Todman was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as ambassador to Spain. He was one of four ambassadors to receive routine confirmation. The others were Richard Kneip as ambassador to Singapore, Nancy Osterander, ambassador to Surinam, and Richard Murphy, ambassador to the Philippines.

## Lack of Funds Cited

## Widow Says Moro Asked, Was Denied Armored Car

ROME, May 25 (UPI) — The widow of former Premier Aldo Moro today publicly contradicted a statement by Premier Giulio Andreotti that Mr. Moro had not sought greater protection before he was kidnapped and killed by terrorists.

Mrs. Eleonora Moro, 62, said that her husband had told her that he asked for an armored car for himself and his escorts, but that this had been refused "for lack of funds."

Mr. Moro's five police guards were killed by Red Brigades assassins when they seized him in Rome. Neither his car nor the escort vehicle were armored.

Mr. Moro's bullet-riddled body was found in central Rome in the trunk of a car May 9, after terrorist attempts to trade him for 13 jailed members of their group were rejected by the government.

## No Personal Apprehension

Mr. Andreotti told the Senate Tuesday in a debate on the Moro case that "he never showed any personal apprehension nor did he seek more or better protection."

Mrs. Moro, who bitterly opposed the government's decision not to negotiate, issued a statement today saying: "Regarding the statements of Premier Andreotti to the Senate, while not wishing to go into a detailed analysis of the concerns of Aldo Moro and his guards, I cannot, nevertheless, fail to specify a point of which I am personally aware."

"At my repeated insistence, my husband assured me that he had asked for an armored car for himself and his escorts. He told me that the reply was that he could not have one for lack of funds."

## National Uproar

In the national uproar that followed the abduction, politicians and the press asked why Mr. Moro had not been supplied with a bul-

## Iran's Premier Vows Strong Anti-Riot Moves

TEHRAN, May 25 (AP) — Iranian Premier Jamsid Amouzegar said yesterday that the government would act strongly to end the anti-government rioting of the last five months.

In an interview, Amouzegar blamed a small group of extremists backed by an international terrorist network for instigating the unrest that has killed 40 and caused widespread destruction.

The demonstrations come as Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is allowing unprecedented criticism of the government as part of a political liberalization policy to accommodate the country's growing middle class. The premier emphasized that the government intends to continue with liberalization.

In line with a royal communique issued this week, Mr. Amouzegar said that security forces would quickly quell any demonstrations that lead to vandalism and looting. "If these people want to have mild and silent demonstrations, fine. If they want to go to the mosque and give speeches and criticize the government, that is perfectly all right."

He said that anyone caught destroying property would be tried by military courts; those who participated in demonstrations would be tried in civilian courts, where penalties are usually much lighter. Trial of political dissidents before civilian judges is one of the reforms instituted.

## Peru Back to Normal After 2-Day Strike

LIMA, May 25 (AP) — Buses, trucks and army vehicles moved through Lima yesterday, signaling the end of a violent 48-hour general strike that shut Peru's major cities.

For the first time in two days, consumers ventured to market as transportation, industry and shops returned to normal schedules. The official death toll was eight, but unofficial reports said that 23 persons were killed and many wounded. Hundreds of persons were arrested. The strike was held to protest the soaring cost of living.

teproof car in his capacity as the president of the ruling Christian Democratic Party and planner of the Communist-supported government that was sworn to within hours of his abduction.

In his Senate address, Mr. Andreotti said that Mr. Moro seemed so unperturbed about any danger "that he continued his greatly exposed way of life, going for walks sometimes with his grandson and sticking to a methodical timetable and habits."

Newspaper reports that Mr. Moro's guard commander, Oreste Leonardi, had also applied for an armored car were officially denied several days ago.

## France Plan For Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

sional reluctance to approve aid funds without arrangements for case-by-case review.

## West Germany Wary

No European government has committed itself to the plan, and West Germany, even more than the United States, is suspicious of possible French intentions of using Western aid to boost French prestige in Africa — an attitude reflecting West German disenchantment over what it perceives as France's channeling of funds in the Sahel relief consortium to French protégés among the recipient governments.

France certainly has its own interests that would be served by the plan. If a fund is organized for a crash program, much of the management inevitably would have come from France's pool of African specialists.

French aid to African states — more than \$750 million annually — has been reduced from the levels maintained by previous governments, and the plan would enable Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to appease African resentment over the loss. The French-African summit here this week endorsed the French president's plan for a "special fund for Africa" and urged him to seek U.S. cooperation at his meeting with President Carter.

## Giscard's Approach

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's approach to President Carter therefore will emphasize the timeliness of using the aid program to challenge Soviet influence, reinforce the attractions of a Western orientation and consolidate stability by boosting the African economies, which were hit hard by the energy crisis.

The aid effort was launched with the United States in 1976, shortly after the Angola problem. It was conceived enthusiastically on May 7, 1976, at a meeting to discuss Africa between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger promised that U.S. backing for the aid plan would be coming, but only after trade-offs, which are still secret, according to sources familiar with the negotiations.

While the Carter administration has shown only minimal interest in the plan, it has backed French military activity in Africa, and French officials feel that the United States and other Western countries have a moral debt to France for running risks in Africa while other governments were paralyzed by parliamentary opposition or a wider national malaise. The French say that they are deliberately leaving the details vague now. If the political consensus is achieved, the specifics can be worked out in consultations.

The French hope that the situation in Africa will motivate other nations to back their idea. A favorable U.S. response is seen as the key to support from other European governments. It would also mark the first new public Franco-American cooperation in a long time.

## Greece, Turkey In NATO Games

ABOARD THE NIMITZ, May 25 (AP) — The Nimitz, the biggest warship in the world, steamed off the coast of Sardinia yesterday in NATO exercises involving about 100 ships, including sizable contingents from two allies at odds, Greece and Turkey.

Greece, which suspended its military participation in NATO after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, contributed 19 ships to Exercise Dawn Patrol. Twenty ships from Turkey took part, despite Premier Bülent Ecevit warning in an interview this week that the continued U.S. arms embargo against Turkey would lead to a reduction in his country's participation in NATO. Mr. Ecevit is due in Washington later this week to discuss his country's views with the Carter administration.

## 2 Americans Jailed 10 Years in Manila

MANILA, May 25 (UPI) — Two U.S. citizens, both members of the Indian-based Ananda Marga religious sect, today were sentenced to nearly 10 years in jail each for the attempted murder of an Indian Embassy official.

The two Americans, identified as Dwyer and Victoria Sheppard, were in the Philippines on tourist visas when they stabbed J.S. Vaid, 46, in the neck and body.

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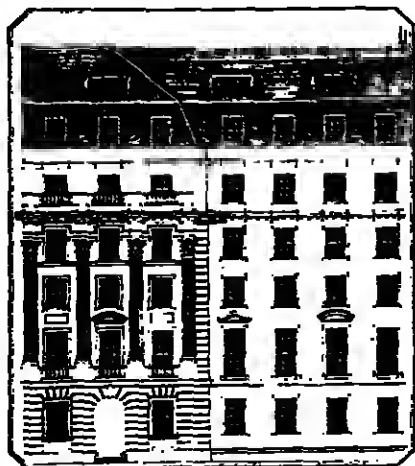
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LOVE CHARGER — Armed with a rifle, lone policeman charges rock-throwing students at National University in Bogota. Police Tuesday quelled rioting by 300 students over economic programs, and labor threatened a general strike before next week's national elections.





PICTURE SHOW — Former President Gerald Ford (left) and his wife, Betty, (right) stand by their portraits for the formal unveiling at the White House. Behind President Carter are Nash Castro, of the White House Historical Association, and the president's wife, Rosalynn.

### Backs A-Carrier, Bars Cruise Plane

## House Hands Carter 2 Arms Setbacks

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP) — Adding two major setbacks to President Carter's arms program, the House of Representatives voted yesterday to block the building of another nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and to strip the president of his authority to develop a wide-bodied cruise missile.

The actions, strongly opposed by the president, were taken in a 319-167 vote. The bill would also strip the president of his authority to develop a wide-bodied cruise missile.

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## Ford, Reagan Beat Carter in Poll But Kennedy Defeats Them All

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI) — Either Gerald Ford or Ronald Reagan could beat President Carter if the presidential election were held today, but Sen. Edward Kennedy could defeat anyone from either party, an ABC News-Louis Harris Poll reports.

The poll, conducted last week, gave Mr. Ford 48 percent to the president's 43 percent. Mr. Reagan, the former California governor, received 47 percent to Mr. Carter's 46 percent.

Sen. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, could defeat Mr. Ford 52 percent to 43 percent and Mr. Reagan 54 percent to 42 percent. For the Democratic Party nomination, Sen. Kennedy could receive 60 percent of the votes, and Mr. Carter 35 percent.

Among independent voters, it would be Sen. Kennedy 52 percent to Mr. Carter's 39 percent.

California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., did worse than Mr. Carter. Among Democrats, Mr. Carter would defeat Gov. Brown 64 percent to 29 percent. Among all voters, Mr. Ford would defeat Gov. Brown 52 percent to 38 percent, and Mr. Reagan would beat the governor 52 percent to 40 percent.

## Atlantic City Is Expecting Deluge of People, Money

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., May 25 (AP) — The manager of a small beach bar quit his job to deal with the expected deluge of people and money.

"I couldn't stand to wait around people ahead of me in the bank line," explained Jeff Mansue, 34.

Mr. Mansue's switch is symptomatic of the gambling fever sweeping the seaside resort in anticipation of tomorrow's opening of the million Resorts International casino, the United States' largest casino outside Nevada.

An "all-out" effort to cause a power shortage to temporary power energy shortage and urge businessmen to turn on all their lights tomorrow evening to celebrate the event.

"Hopefully, Atlantic City will be a blaze of light," said Mike Golden, head of the Retail Merchants Association, which is sponsoring the light-on.

With only some routine matters left to be settled when the New Jersey Casino Control Commission meets tomorrow, the casino plans to open the doors to its 1,200 slot machines and 82 gaming tables at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

If the commission should issue the final permit earlier than expected, that opening could come tomorrow night when Gov. Brendan Byrne, legislators and other leaders are invited to a preview of the Steve Lawrence and Eydie Gorme show, the casino's first headliners.

Most of the 8,000 motel and hotel rooms in town are booked up through the weekend, when some expect the crowd to grow to 400,000 because of the Memorial Day holiday.

After five nights of practice runs that ended Sunday, about 500 dealers and croupiers "graduated" from Resorts International gambling school and were treated to a party Monday night.

## Woman Aide Gets to Bottom of White House

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI) — Presidential assistant Midge Costanza has won her fight to stay in the White House, but she is being moved to the basement.

After five nights of practice runs that ended Sunday, about 500 dealers and croupiers "graduated" from Resorts International gambling school and were treated to a party Monday night.

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## LUTTE CONTRE LE TABAC

Tous les jours, des personnes cherchant à arrêter de fumer, s'adressent aux services médicaux "Anti-tabac" à l'hôpital, à la pharmacie, au centre de santé, le dimanche 28 et lundi 29 mai 1978 de 9h à 18h. Centre d'urgence 9, avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16<sup>e</sup> - Métro Alma-Maraté - Tél. 723.59.59.

### B-1 Bomber Proponents

There were indications that opponents of the Cruise missile carrier plan were venting their anger at Mr. Carter for having killed the B-1 bomber and replaced it with the Cruise missile. B-1 proponents still hope that a successor to the B-1 will be built. By denying Mr. Carter an aircraft to replace the aging B-52 as a carrier for the Cruise missile, these proponents hope to keep the prospect of a new manned penetrating bomber alive.

In other action on the bill, the House:

- Adopted an amendment by Rep. Patricia Schroder, D-Colo., to knock out \$3.1 million to buy a Gulfstream II executive jet for use by high-ranking Marine Corps officers.
- Rejected an amendment by Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., that sought to prohibit the president from reducing the number of U.S. troops in South Korea below 26,000.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved a \$36.1-billion weapons authorization bill that provides funds for a nuclear aircraft carrier and for the testing of a wide-bodied Cruise missile. A compromise will have to be worked out between the House bill and the final Senate version.

© Los Angeles Times

## Senate Confirms Military Posts

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP) — U.S. Air Force Gen. David Jones won Senate confirmation yesterday as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the top U.S. military post.

Gen. Jones, who has been Air Force chief of staff, was confirmed without dissent to replace retiring Gen. George Brown.

The Senate also confirmed Gen. Lew Allen Jr. to succeed Gen. Jones as Air Force chief of staff. Adm. Thomas Hayward was confirmed as the chief of naval operations. He succeeds Adm. James Holloway 3d.

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## Congress: The Court of Last Resort

# Want Your Own Law Passed in the U.S.?

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP) — Do not be deceived. All that Congress legislates is not the great gray matter of energy, war and taxes.

The fascinating stuff you rarely hear about is the stuff of grizzly bears, tennis players, Baptist churches, aliens, disease — to help them, save them, abolish them or whatever.

The grist of the legislative mill is a variety of bills that become law, not to mention hundreds of others that do not, but are seldom mentioned in headlines. Last year, for example, House and Senate action led to the enactment of 223 public laws. Another 27 private bills — usually measures to help an individual — also became law.

One was a bill to restore citizenship to Jefferson Davis. Another proclaimed National Lupus Week. The Senate approved naming of the Roman Hruska Meat Animal Research Center. But one that failed was a renewal of the insignia patent for the Daughters of the Confederacy. So it goes in the legislative trenches.

Congress, among many other things, is a sort of court of last resort for the aggrieved. When the bureaucracy has goofed, the courts have failed and all other remedies have gone down the tubes, Congress is where one goes to get a problem solved.

What happens after an individual's problem comes to the attention of Congress is a matter of chemistry. It helps to have (1) a political friend, (2) an overwhelmingly just

### Jordan-Afghan Relations

AMMAN, May 25 (AP) — Jordan has informed the new government in Afghanistan that it intends to maintain diplomatic relations, the government announced yesterday.

and appealing complaint and (3) luck.

Look what happened to Martina Navratilova. She is the professional tennis player who defected to the United States from Czechoslovakia in 1975. Her problem came to Congress and, for now at least, she has not won, but she has not lost, either.

The U.S. Tennis Association was anxious to have her represent this country in several major international tournaments that would have required her to be a U.S. citizen. So a bill was introduced to waive the usual five-year residency requirement and allow her to become a U.S. citizen.

Over the objections of Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., the chairman, the Judiciary subcommittee on Immigration passed the bill. It won full committee approval (who could oppose a winner?) and went

to the House floor. Rep. Eilberg said the bill was bad precedent, that athletic excellence ought not to justify waiving the rules. It would open the door to all manner of foreign cello players, linguists and the like, he suggested. That was enough. The bill was passed over on the floor, remaining on the calendar for consideration.

### The Grizzly Situation

Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., is upset about another type of precedent that he fears would develop if the Senate adopts a bill that would pay \$98,999 to the estate of Harry Walker of Anniston, Ala. The amount would settle claims arising from his death in 1972 in Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Walker was killed and partially eaten by a grizzly bear that wandered into his camp.

The Judiciary Committee, agree-

ing with Alabama's senators, who pushed the bill, passed it and sent it to the Senate floor. There, however, it stalled because Sen. Wallop objected to it. He says that the Treasury should not have to answer for wayward grizzlies.

Then there is the matter of the First Baptist Church of Paducah, Ky. The church's claim, for \$171,990, passed the House and the Senate and became law with President Carter's signature. What counted there, obviously, was a large amount of faith, plus a few handy political friendships.

It involved an offer made in 1964 by the General Services Administration to buy the church building. An option was signed, the church got bank loans and built a new house of worship elsewhere, counting on the sale to GSA. But GSA had a change of heart. That left the church with an abandoned building downtown that no one wanted and a costly new building in the outskirts of Paducah.

The Paducah Baptists thought that was not right. Last year, Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., took up the cause and he got a compensation bill passed without a hearing in the Judiciary Committee. Then the Senate passed the bill. That occurred one evening when only a few senators were on the floor and the presiding officer happened to be Sen. Wendell Ford.

From there it went to the House. After months of thinking about it, a Judiciary subcommittee on claims held a hearing, passed the bill, and cut the amount of compensation from \$207,740 to \$171,990. The full committee approved the bill and the House passed it in early May.

From the House, the bill went back to the Senate, where it had to be reconsidered because of the amendment. Sen. Ford again happened to be presiding when the bill was called up late one afternoon. It passed again.

## Seattle Pets Play Hard Game: Slaughtering Animals in the Zoo

SEATTLE, May 25 (AP) — Zookeepers who have no trouble keeping lions, tigers, gorillas, alligators, bears and birds peacefully separated have been stymied by neighborhood dogs slaughtering sheep and deer at Woodland Park Zoo.

Dogs have clawed under a fence around the 98-acre park, then roamed the zoo almost every night since last Thursday.

As soon as one fence hole is found and plugged, the dogs find another, zoo director Freeman Hancock said yesterday.

Early Tuesday, a pack of three or four dogs broke into a compound, killed two mountain sheep — a type native to Corsica and Sardinia — and injured three others.

The dogs are sleek, well-groomed, well-fed and alert pets from the neighborhood, said Mr. Hancock. The same one or two dogs have killed the various packs, he said.

"A couple have learned that there is this great new game in town called chasing the sheep," he said. "If they are roaming wild and pick up a few buddies, they bring them to the zoo."

"I just wish they'd try an elk," he said. "They would certainly learn something. Or the wolves. Those wolves would know exactly what to do. Mr. Hancock added."

# Westdeutsche Landesbank, a leading wholesale financing institute, achieves record results in 1977.



WestLB's service emphasis on wholesale financing, both at home and abroad, greatly strengthened the Bank's market position and brought excellent results for the 1977 financial year. The Bank's group balance sheet total advanced by 13.5 per cent to DM 82.7 billion, with an after-tax surplus of DM 172 million. The Bank's international facilities and participations, including its wholly-owned Luxembourg subsidiary, WestLB International S.A., contributed substantially to the overall success.

WestLB's leading position in domestic and international financing was again enhanced by the Bank's extensive refinancing capacity. The total flow of available funds increased by around DM 7.5 billion net to a total of DM 62.5 billion. Contributing to this were sales of own fixed interest securities, which rose to a record DM 6.6 billion gross and DM 3.7 billion net, as well as a net increase in deposits from industry, institutional investors, state agencies and banks totaling DM 4.2 billion. This includes certificates of deposit with WestLB branches, which increased by 42.7 per cent to US \$ 865 million.

WestLB was manager for 45 syndicated loans to foreign borrowers as compared with 35 the previous year. The Bank was also in the management group of 24 other loans. The Bank's vital role as one of the foremost forces in the Euro-bond market was again documented by the fact that WestLB was lead or co-manager in 48 public offerings out of a total of 78 DM issues.

It also was in the management of 10 of the 42 private placements in DM. WestLB was in the management group of 51 public issues and private placements for Euro-issues in other currencies. The Bank also participated in 151 other non-DM issues, and in the US it was a member of the syndicate in 13 domestic US \$ issues.

In addition, WestLB played a dominant role in domestic DM loans to international borrowers on a long-term, fixed interest basis. WestLB's strong commitment to sound personal advice in the field of money management accounted for a continued increase in the placement of fixed interest securities. International institutional investors are benefiting more and more from WestLB's pre-eminent position as market maker in fixed interest securities in an exceptionally strong currency.

Foreign exchange operations benefited from the Bank's client-oriented advice amidst increasing currency uncertainties. International commercial banking activities such as letters of credit, payment transfers and export financing increased substantially, reflecting high quality and rapid client services and close contacts with correspondents. Local cost-financing facilities through the Bank's international network were also used extensively. Domestically the Bank enjoyed a particularly favourable upturn in long-term financing to corporate clients. Long-term buyers' credits in conjunction with German export efforts also showed an above-average growth.

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## After Soviet Sentencing

## TV 'Confession' Faked, Georgian's Friends Say

By Craig R. Whitney

TBILISI, U.S.S.R., May 25 (NYT) — Friends of a Georgian dissident sentenced last week to five years of imprisonment and banishment said yesterday that most of his nationally televised "confession" had been fabricated by the authorities.

Manana Gamsakhurdia, the wife of the 39-year-old dissident, Zviad, said that her husband insisted at the end of his trial here last Friday, "I do not renounce my humanitarian and patriotic activities. I will serve my sentence and return with the same feelings."

But on television that evening, he said, "I sincerely regret what I have done." When an acquaintance visited him the next day and asked about his appearance, he replied, "I don't know when they could have filmed it." The friend said that the dissident had spent 4 of his 13 months of pretrial detention in a psychiatric hospital in Moscow. While he looked well on television, the friend said, at the trial he had looked emaciated and exhausted.

A confession and statement of

repentance published yesterday in the Tbilisi newspaper Zarya Vostoka quoted Mr. Gamsakhurdia as saying that he had been misled by other dissidents and by foreign correspondents. He was convicted on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, along with another Georgian, Merab Kostava.

## Dissidents Shocked

The television confession came as a shock to dissidents in Moscow and to his friends here who knew him as a fiery advocate of Georgian independence from Soviet rule. He is the son of the late Konstantin Gamsakhurdia, a Georgian national hero and poet.

Mrs. Gamsakhurdia, who has a 20-month-old son, does not wish to be quoted directly. But a close acquaintance who attended the five-day trial said that her husband admitted having published, in an underground Georgian-language newspaper, anti-Soviet writings by Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Andrei Amalrik, both of whom now live abroad; a proclamation by the émigré organization NTS, a favorable article about Shalvi Magaladze, a Georgian military man who cooperated with the Germans in World War II.

The article in Zarya Vostoka quoted Mr. Gamsakhurdia as having said in court: "I have come to the conclusion that I must review my position. Soviet power insures the best possibility of patriotic activity. I would like to assure you that in all my future life and work I will try to redeem myself in the motherland's eye for my grave guilt."

"There was no such statement," said the acquaintance who was at the trial. "He just never said those things at the trial."



LAST PHOTO — The camera strapped to the head of Kevin Shea took this picture of his partner, Joseph Wielgosz, of Winnipeg, just before the men collided in midair Monday over Griffith, Ind., and Shea fell 8,000 feet to his death. Shea, of Chicago, a professional photographer, was making a television commercial. This film was recovered from his battered camera.

## Violence Declines After 9 Years

## Londonderry Checkpoints Dismantled

LONDON, May 25 (AP) — British troops dismantled checkpoints in Northern Ireland's second city today for the first time since sectarian violence erupted there in August, 1969.

Security officials said that lifting restrictions was a calculated risk following a general lull in the troubles there.

People and vehicles were free to move about Londonderry, where IRA bombs virtually dismantled the city center in 1971 and 1972, without being stopped at the checkpoints manned by soldiers and police.

The mainly Catholic IRA is fighting to end British rule and Protestant domination in Northern Ireland. It once freed Derry, the Catholic enclave in Londonderry, for a year before the army stormed it in July, 1972. Guerrilla activity since then has gradually dropped.

Security authorities said snap checks will still be carried out and night checkpoints will be manned around the old city walls bordering Catholic areas and a Protestant quarter enclave across the River Foyle which divides the city.

A police spokesman said also that control zones where vehicles cannot be left unattended — a move to combat car bombs — will remain in the battered city center.

The removal of the checkpoints occurred two days before the open-

ing of Londonderry's festival week which starts Saturday with a mile-long mayor's parade.

The Catholic mayor, Hugh Dobson, and his Protestant deputy, Tom Craig, will ride together in a carriage at the head of the procession to symbolize efforts to bring the communities together.

Londonderry is 80 per cent Catholic, but it was controlled for decades by Protestants who manipulated ward boundaries to stay in power. It was deep Catholic resentment at Protestant gerrymandering and discrimination that caused a revolt in the Bogside, a Catholic ghetto, in 1969.

However, there have been growing indications that sectarian differences have declined in the city since the British scrapped the old Protestant-dominated city council seven years ago.

## Exit Visa Status Still Unclear for Soviet Woman

MOSCOW, May 25 (UPI) — Soviet visa officials today refused to tell Irina McClellan, the Soviet wife of a U.S. professor, whether she would be given permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Mrs. McClellan briefly chained herself to a fence in front of the U.S. Embassy last month to draw attention to her case. She has been trying to leave for the last four years.

She was told to be at the visa office this morning, but when she arrived officials would not tell her anything about her case and did not give her a date to return.

Mrs. McClellan is the wife of

## Russians Test Satellite Killer

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP) — The Soviet Union has conducted a new test of its satellite-destroying system less than three weeks before the start of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on curbing such space weapons.

"The Soviets launched a probable anti-satellite interceptor on May 19 against a Soviet satellite," the Pentagon said yesterday when asked about reports of such a test.

Defense officials said that they were surprised that the Russians chose to conduct an anti-satellite system test ahead of the June 8 opening of negotiations in Helsinki.

## Fear of Gaullists Prevents Publicity France, NATO Cooperating — Quietly

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, May 25 (NYT) — Cooperation in exercises and planning between the French Army, Navy and Air Force and NATO forces in Western Europe and the Mediterranean is increasingly intimate, according to highly placed officials at the alliance's headquarters here.

But because of the residual Gaullist opposition to any measure of French involvement in the alliance, this and similar arrangements are not mentioned in public in Paris.

"If you say that such arrangements exist," a French defense official said, "of course we will have to deny their existence in the Chamber of Deputies."

A letter of understanding be-

tween Vice Adm. Harry Train, commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet, and the French commander in the Mediterranean is the basis for naval cooperation there. Sources at NATO headquarters had predicted that France would materially support the Zaire government if the invasion of Shaba province in Zaire continued. France dropped 400 paratroops into the province Friday.

French air and ground forces also are in action in two African trouble spots whose security is of importance to NATO. For the last few months French Jaguar fighters have been attacking Polisario guerrillas threatening Mauritania from the western Sahara. The guerrillas are supported by Algeria, which in turn is armed by the Soviet Union. France's aim is to prevent the Polisario from overrunning Mauritania and thus isolating Morocco, a stable French ally.

## French in Lebanon

Other Jaguars and about 1,200 troops, according to NATO estimates, have been sent to Chad to support the government forces under attack by Arab rebels from the north. The rebels have been provided with Soviet equipment by Libya. France also accepted the burden of providing a contingent for the United Nations peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon.

French industrial and commercial interests are powerful in those countries. Lebanon, which was under French mandate for two decades after World War I, is to some extent a French creation.

French military authorities, interviewed in Paris, conceded that although their government had an obvious interest in the security of

its former possessions and present client nations in Africa, France must be prepared to cope with a global Soviet challenge. The Russians, in their view, will exert military power wherever they see a vacuum.

Consequently the French are highly sensitive to any Soviet intervention in Africa, the Indian Ocean and the waters adjacent to the Strait of Hormuz and the exit from the Gulf. Alone of the Western maritime powers, France maintains a permanent squadron in the Indian Ocean.

## Five-Year Plan

The present five-year defense plan aims at improving French military strength to the point where resources match present and future missions. Under the plan, spending on defense will rise from 14 percent of total government expenditure in 1977 to 20 percent in 1982. Last year 3.4 percent of the gross national product was devoted to defense. This year the figure will be 3.9 percent. In France these figures do not include military pension costs, as they do in the United States.

Although France since 1966 has not been integrated into the NATO military structure, military officials make it clear that France's position in a war would be one of full support.

The existence of West Germany and the presence there of a strong NATO force, including 48,000 Frenchmen in two mechanized divisions, have given France a strategic luxury unknown during previous generations.

"For the first time in centuries," a French military authority said, "France is not the frontier against aggression."

## Could Cut Oil Imports

## U.S. Investigating Ways To Turn Waste to Energy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT) — In 1975, U.S. cities dumped or buried 130 million tons of waste. Had it been burned as fuel, the Energy Department estimates, it would have reduced by 7 percent the need of the United States for oil imports.

Although the day when most of this waste is used as an energy source seems distant, a number of projects to exploit it are under way, as are efforts to improve waste-burning technology.

Engineers, public-utility executives and officials met recently in Chicago to hear reports on the latest developments in this field. Some efforts are highly innovative, while others follow Europe's more fully established technology.

The meeting was organized by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers as the eighth biennial National Waste Processing Conference and Exhibit. Among the projects discussed were two — in Ames, Iowa, and Akron, Ohio — in which medium-sized communities are seeking to find some of their energy needs by burning their garbage.

The project in Ames provides

shredded waste to supplement coal, producing steam for the municipal power plant. Each hour four tons of refuse, collected from throughout the country, are blown into boilers 13 feet above a bed of burning coal, five tons of which are consumed hourly.

The waste-processing facility was built at a cost of \$5.8 million, largely from a local bond issue. The plant, which went into operation in 1976, serves about 65,000 persons.

In Akron, an energy recycle system is being built to burn 1,000 tons of waste daily, supplying steam to 253 downtown users and an adjacent plant of the B. F. Goodrich Co. No electricity will be generated.

Downtown Akron has hitherto been provided with steam by the Ohio Edison Co., but this service will be taken over by the new system. Large customers will include the University of Akron and several hospitals. The project is budgeted at \$31 million, with completion expected late next year.

## Additional Revenue

A first-year revenue of \$6.1 million is expected from steam sales. Additional income will derive from sale of iron extracted magnetically from the waste after it has been shredded.

The lightweight fraction of the waste, to be burned, will be separated from the metals and glass by air jets and will then be blown into a Babcock & Wilcox steam-generating furnace. The furnace can be off-loaded to an emergency to maintain steam service to downtown customers.

Two plants that would generate electric power from bulk waste burning and sell it to regional power systems are projected. One, in North Andover, Mass., would process 3,000 tons of waste daily and sell power to the Massachusetts Electric Co.

According to UOP Inc., formerly the Universal Oil Products Co., which is expected to be the prime contractor, negotiations are in the final stages and construction is to start next spring. To maintain power production, refuse deliveries must be assured from 50 communities in northeastern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire.

## \$95 Million

Costing \$95 million, this presumably would be the largest such plant in the country. Negotiations also are under way for construction of a similar UOP installation in Pinellas County in Florida near St. Petersburg.

The Chicago Northwest plant began operation in 1970, but it has never sold any steam. According to UOP engineers, it was originally envisioned as a system for clean waste disposal rather than as an energy source. They say, however, that it will soon begin selling steam to a nearby candy factory.

In the country as a whole, industrial use of steam from refuse incineration is relatively widespread. More sophisticated methods under trial have proved far more challenging than expected, however. Notable among them is pyrolysis — the cooking of material in the absence of oxygen until it breaks down into gaseous, liquid and solid constituents.

The resulting gas and oil are flammable, and the solid residue can be burned like coal. In a version of the process known as Landgard, developed by the Monsanto Co., waste inside a kiln is dried, pyrolyzed in a "starved air" environment, then burned after some gas has been drawn off to provide clean fuel for burning smoke particles.

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she feels guilty,  
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she makes love,  
she makes do,  
she is strong, she is weak,  
she is brave,  
she is scared,  
she is...  
**an unmarried woman**

**an unmarried woman**  
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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
SENIOR ACCOUNTING ADVISER	\$17,500+	A major financial institution in the Middle East	Middle East	Nature oriented accountant; min. 40 substantial exp. in banking & investment.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
FINANCE & ADMINISTRAT. DIRECTOR	\$25,000+	Major French co. (int'l service industry).	Iran	30-40 yrs. exp. in int'l service industry; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Iran; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Iran; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Iran.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
GENERAL MANAGER SAUDI ARABIA	\$22,000	Mechanical & Electrical contracting firm.	Saudi Arabia	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
MARKETING MANAGER EUROPE		Manufacturer of very high quality custom made carpets.	Europe	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
PRODUCTION MANAGER	Attractive	Welding consumables.	Iran	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER EUROPE		Leader in their industry.	Europe	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
GENERAL MANAGER		Cable, one of world's 5 largest co. (medical equip. & disposables).	France	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL		Int'l Air Carrier Association.	Geneva + frequent travel	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MOSCOW	\$14,000	Company involved exclusively in trade with U.S.S.R.	Moscow	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
DIRECTOR GENERAL	F.F.330,000 +	Filette française imp. groupe américain (equip. textile technique).	Paris	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER LISBON		Long established consumer & industrial business in Portugal.	Lisbon	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
SENIOR MARKETING ENGINEER		One of major producers of avionics.	Midwest-Rain area	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGER	Excellent	One of America's leading manufacturer of creative expression products.	Eastern Pennsylvania	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
INTERNATIONAL CONTROLLER	Inv. \$40's + Bonus	Multi-manufacturing affiliate.	Midwest	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78
CONTROLLER SAUDI ARABIA	Very attractive	American co.	Djeddah	30-40 yrs. exp. in mech. & elec. contracting; min. 10 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia; min. 5 yrs. exp. in Saudi Arabia.	Ref. M25/3080, David Prousser, Price Waterhouse, 22 London Bridge St., London SE1 9BY.	Financial Times 18-5-78



هذا من الأصل

## Peking Officials Tour the Corn Belt

### Chinese Group Visits 'Real Americans'

By Douglas E. Kneeland

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25 (UPI) — Official representatives of China have finally met what one of them termed "the real Americans."

In a visit that began Saturday night and ended Tuesday morning, Han Hsu, acting chief of the Chinese liaison office in Washington, became the first Peking diplomat since the mission was established five years ago to venture into the countryside for casual, face-to-face meetings. Until Han Hsu's visit, Chinese diplomats had made only occasional formal appearances in large American cities.

Han Hsu, who carries the rank of ambassador, yielded to the entreaties of Rep. Paul Findley in meeting people in his 20th Congressional District in the heart of central Illinois.

Han Hsu, accompanied by Hsu Chang Wei, an aide, and both their wives, smiled, shook hands and made small talk at Rep. Findley's home. Han Hsu gave the commencement address, a Holiday Inn breakfast, given by the mayor of Springfield, a Rotary Club meeting and tours of every major Lincoln historic site in the area.

Findley Pleased  
Rep. Findley was pleased at the warmth evoked by both sides, but he was somewhat amazed at the changes time had wrought, permitting him to drive about his constituency.

servative district in a station wagon filled with Chinese Communists and decorated with his campaign signs. The Republican congressman, who is seeking his 10th term, acknowledged that things would have been quite different when he first ran in 1960.

"It would have been very controversial then," said Rep. Findley, who recently returned from his second visit to China. "It could have tipped the scales. And frankly, at that time I wouldn't have been in favor of it. But rural Illinois values today are different. It's a great prospect."

Monday night, Han Hsu and his party were treated to the hospitality of the Springfield Rotary Club. The Chinese visitors were probably responsible for the somewhat larger than usual attendance of about 200.

The meeting started, as is the custom, with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." Han Hsu and his group, except for six visiting Australian Rotarians, seemed to be the only ones who did not know the words.

#### N.Y. Fire Injures 30

BETHPAGE, N.Y., May 25 (UPI) — Toxic chlorine fumes from a fire in the basement of a swimming pool supply company today injured 30 firemen and forced authorities to evacuate 120 local residents, police said.

### Love for Former Italian Victim Disastrous for French Kidnapper

ROME, May 25 (AP) — The dream of a Frenchman who had fallen in love with the young woman he had kidnapped for ransom was shattered yesterday by police. He had desperately tried to see her again after she had been ransomed by her father.

The woman, Giovanna Amati, 19, was kidnapped by Jean Daniel Nieto, 31, of Marseilles. Police said that he acted as one of two jailers during her 74 days in captivity.

Miss Amati was abducted on Feb. 12 in Rome and released on April 27 after a ransom of 800 million lire (\$380,000) had been paid. Several persons were arrested, but a man and a woman escaped with the money, police said.

Mr. Nieto, however, remained in Rome and frequently rang up Miss Amati's house asking for her. After consulting with her parents and police, Miss Amati agreed to date Mr. Nieto.

As she had agreed over the phone, she rode her motorcycle up and down the Via Veneto until Mr. Nieto turned up. Police waiting in ambush grabbed him, and, after a brief scuffle in which several shots were fired, subdued him.

Larry Cadwell, the song leader, conceded that neither he nor the piano player knew any Chinese music, so they sang "Chinatown." Han Hsu smiled. Hsu smiled. Their wives smiled.

Rep. Findley dashed over and whispered in the song leader's ear. Mr. Cadwell said he had had a request for "Smile and the World Smiles With You." They sang it. Everybody smiled.

Then Rep. Findley gave a slide show on his latest trip to China, as part of an 18-member Illinois agricultural delegation. He is a strong advocate of increased trade and full normalization of relations with China.

After the slide show, Rep. Findley introduced Han Hsu, noting that the diplomat often had worked closely with the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

"If any of you were asked to list the 10 people in all history who have had the greatest impact," he said, "I think every list would have Chairman Mao."

"You have a very outstanding congressman," Han Hsu said. "He's trying to enhance the understanding between our two peoples and develop the trade between our two peoples."

#### Tough on Taiwan

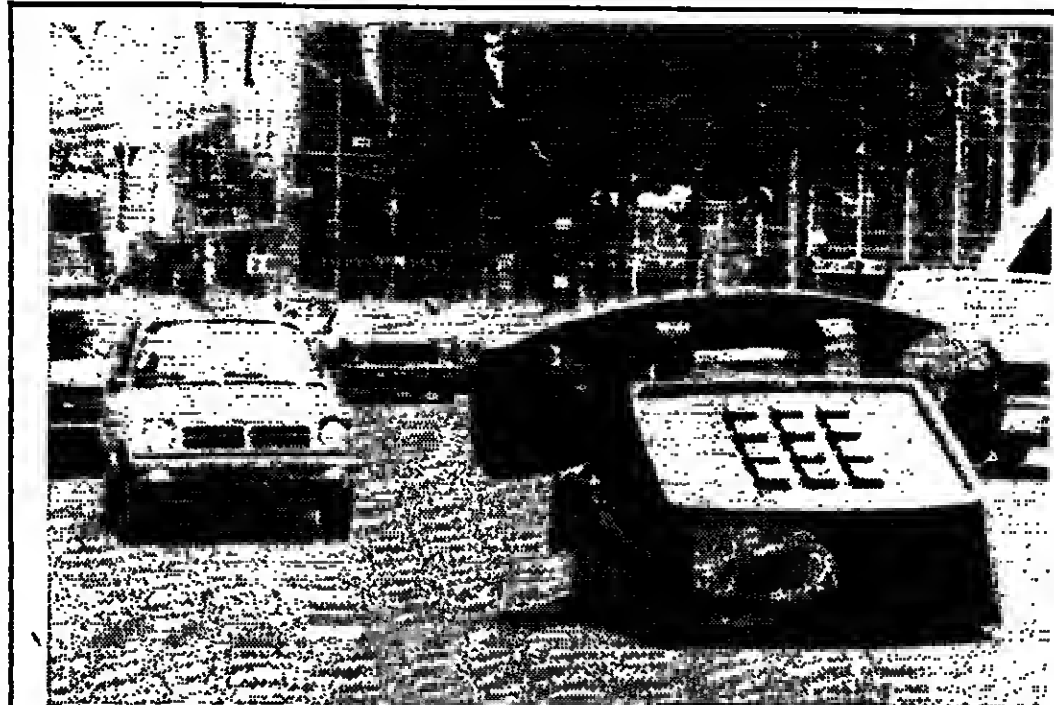
He declared that the Chinese were "looking forward on the question of normalization of relations," but that the issue of Taiwan, on which Peking "brooks no interference," was a barrier to that. Then he added: "We hope the friendship between our two people will last from generation to generation."

That brought standing applause from the Rotarians.

Although college officials acknowledged that there had been some grumbling among alumni and townspeople about inviting a Communist to address the class, the 1,000 or so students, faculty members, parents and friends welcomed Han Hsu in apparent good spirits.

They seemed somewhat puzzled by his references to the troubles visited upon his country by "the interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, and particularly from the 'Gang of Four.'" But most of the onlookers cheered heartily when he concluded with the part about friendship lasting from generation to generation.

"It was a lot of propaganda, but he has a right to believe what he wants," an elderly, red-faced man said benignly. "God gave us brains to think for ourselves."



NOT IN SERVICE — The 8-foot-long mock-up of a telephone shown in this file photograph is normally mounted on a compact car and driven to various events around the Denver area for promotional purposes by Mountain Bell Telephone Co. But someone unbolted the phone and made off with it Monday night, and now Mountain Bell is unable to complete its calls.

#### Says 72,000 Chinese Driven Out

### Stop Expulsions, Peking Warns Hanoi

HONG KONG, May 25 (UPI) — China has warned Vietnam that unless it stops expelling Chinese refugees with little more than the clothes on their backs, it must "bear full responsibility for all the consequences."

In a sharply worded statement transmitted yesterday by the Chinese news agency, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office said that the situation of Chinese living in Vietnam "has been deteriorating daily."

Peking charged that more than 50,000 Chinese were driven out of Vietnam from early last month to the middle of this month and "up to now, the number has exceeded 72,000, not counting those who were compelled to seek refuge in other places."

#### Some Were Beaten

The statement said that reports from border areas showed that the refugees had lost all their money and personal belongings, some were beaten or wounded and "most had nothing left except the clothes they were wearing."

It charged the Communist regime in Hanoi with taking "arbitrary, truculent and illegal actions"

toward Chinese residents and demanded an end to the "erroneous policy."

"Otherwise," the statement said, "the Vietnamese government should bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from these unwarranted measures."

It said that, in accordance with the policies of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, citizens of border areas "are pooling manpower and supplies, warmly receiving and ap-

#### N.Y. Crash Kills 4 On Army Helicopter

NATURAL BRIDGE, N.Y., May 25 (UPI) — Four reservists from New Jersey were killed yesterday when their Army helicopter crashed and burned near Fort Drum during training.

The UH-1H Huey medium-sized helicopter burned in a wooded area inaccessible by land vehicles, an Army spokeswoman said. A helicopter was sent to recover the bodies. The names and hometowns of the victims were not released.

### Israelis Denounce WHO Over West Bank Censure

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, May 25 — Israel yesterday accused the World Health Organization of ignoring a report of its own investigators in voting a condemnation of Israeli medical services in occupied areas.

Three medical experts from the organization, an agency of the United Nations, spent three days on the West Bank last month and issued a report earlier this month which, although it contained some favorable points, was generally critical of Israel.

Israel charged that the resolution adopted Monday by the WHO assembly in Geneva ignored the early report, "which, even with all its misdoings, could not ignore the positive reality, and which referred to improvements which have taken place in those fields that the committee investigated."

The investigating team's report found "depression and sadness" among prison inmates and reported finding that "there is no possibility of physical and mental and social welfare when the population is supposed to live in conditions of occupation." But it found some positive elements, saying "the supply of medicines is reasonable" and citing "an increasing number of doctors."

The assembly resolution, on the other hand, accused Israel of inhumane treatment of Arab prisoners and "arbitrary practices affecting the physical, social and psychological health" of the inhabitants, and mentioned no good points at all.

The resolution on Israel was pushed through by votes of 22 Arab, African and Communist countries. Israeli officials cited it as an example of what they called the subversion of a UN special agency's defined functions to use it as a propaganda tool.

"I was shocked when I saw the investigators' report," said Dr. Yitzhak Sever, chief medical officer for the occupied West Bank. "I couldn't believe the hypocrisy, to see them seeing white and writing black. Three high-placed doctors with two faces — I couldn't understand it."

The report, prepared by WHO officials from Senegal, Romania and Indonesia, made statements that Dr. Sever said were incorrect.

• That no new hospitals have been built since 1967 (a 101-bed hospital was opened at Nablus in 1967, Dr. Sever said).

• That there was no improvement in the basic medical organiza-

tion (clinics and child care centers are said to have increased from 112 to 194).

• That there are few registered nurses (West Bank nurses reportedly have increased from 237 over the last 11 years to 562, including a corresponding increase in registered nurses among them).

— Los Angeles Times

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plus peut le moins." (That which can do a lot can also do a little.)



FIAT



## Fences and Neighbors

The special disarmament session of the United Nations was not anticipated with any great amount of hope by most of those involved.

Except for the official position of the Soviet Union in favor of total disarmament (which really means that the Kremlin professes to want all but is unwilling to settle for much in this field), the prevailing mood seems to be that strong fences make good neighbors. And Vice President Mondale, standing in for an unusually shy President Carter, put forward the rather ingenious theory that early-warning systems could serve as the "eyes and ears of peace."

This is a natural extension of the strong-fence theory — it implies that fences could be serene for impending attack that the early-warning devices could frustrate. This idea might be carried further if systems could be devised to determine just what neighbors lie behind the fences.

For example, is it Angola that is the neighbor of Zaire, or an armed assemblage of rebellious Zaireans? And is Lebanon Israel's neighbor or are the Palestinian guerrillas? The same applies to Rhodesia and the so-called front-line states, or Cambodia and Vietnam. The world powers have a huge collection of explosives at their ostensible command, but the triggers and the fuses are quite likely to be at the disposal of relatively small groups, chiefly equipped with relatively small arms.

That constitutes one of the major prob-

lems of controlling the arms race. The talks over strategic arms, between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the East-West discussions of the European situation in troops and weapons, are extremely complicated. But when to these subjects are added the perils that arise from combat in exotic regions over assorted aspects of nationalism, tribalism, and ideological and personal drives, even the strong-fence mood seems insufficient to meet the case.

What has to be done is a patchwork of withholding arms sales, of fostering conferences over differences, of reducing accumulations of both conventional and nuclear weapons, of attempting to insert some rationality into the emotions and aspirations that drive men to war on their fellows. For this purpose, the UN disarmament session can promote useful ends, even though it is obvious that it cannot produce any simple answer to this very complicated and deep-rooted problem.

To say that force must never be used is to disregard the fact that if a democratic world held to that concept a Hitler could overcome the democracies. While the impulse to force exists, whether it uses nuclear bombs or paving stones, many can be hurt, in their persons, their property or their institutions. It is the impulse that must be controlled, somehow, and the control of arms and men-at-arms is only a part of that intricate process.

## A Fragile Compromise on Gas

The energy bill is making its way through Congress like a man trying to fight his way through a raspberry bush. As he cautiously unhook himself from one bramble, three more entangle themselves around his legs. The bill has now moved forward another couple of inches. But it is still far from certain that anything of significance will be passed in this Congress.

The bill has been stuck since last fall on one crucial point: whether to end federal price controls on natural gas. The latest development is a vote by the conferees in favor of a decontrol formula. The closeness of the vote accurately suggests the degree of enthusiasm and unanimity that the compromise evokes.

At this stage, after seven months of bickering and whittling, nobody has much to say for it except that it seems more likely to pass than any other. The people who want controls are angry because this settlement abandons controls in principle. The people who want an end to controls are deeply suspicious because the settlement postpones it for at least seven years. Both sides know that the complexity of the compromise will make it tricky to administer.

It is now quite clear that the Carter administration made a grave mistake of political judgment when it drafted the gas section of the bill. The rest of the bill followed the strategy of raising prices on scarce fuels to hold down consumption. But on gas, the bill proposed the exact opposite: continued controls to maintain artificially low prices. It was a strange decision, since President Carter had flatly promised during the campaign to support decontrol. Certainly all the economists around Mr. Carter understood the dangers of continued controls.

Apparently, the president chose to stay with controls as a matter of simple expediency — because he thought that the Congress would not pass a decontrol bill. As it turned out, he was joining the weaker side of the argument. When he did that, Mr. Carter cre-

ated an impasse in Congress that now only seems — slowly, uncertainly, and with a thousand conditions — to be dissolving in favor of decontrol.

Let us suppose this compromise on gas holds up. Will an energy bill be passed? After it zipped through the House last spring, the Senate knocked it into five parts. It passed three — on conservation, the industrial use of coal and utility rate structures — before it choked on the fourth, gas pricing. The fifth part is the tax on crude oil that the administration has repeatedly described as central to everything else. There is a widespread opinion in the Senate that it will never be passed, but some of the House leaders seem determined to keep pressing. Whether a large and complicated tax can be negotiated and enacted in the summer before a congressional election seems, at best, dubious.

Part of the trouble is this country's short memory. As long as the lights go on and there's gasoline at the pumps, most people in the U.S. resist any change in the national habits. But another part of the trouble is ineptitude and miscalculation at the White House. Thirteen months ago, the president made a series of addresses in which he pressed, in terms of the utmost drama and urgency, for this legislation. Since then nothing has been enacted, and even Mr. Carter has seemed to be only intermittently concerned about it. It's a strange episode in U.S. political history.

At present, there is really only one force pushing the bill forward: an undercurrent of concern, in Congress and in the country, that it would be a very bad sign, for reasons that go far beyond energy policy, to abandon the job or leave it to another year. It would be a rather ominous suggestion that the institution had broken down, that the government had run out of resolution, that Congress had been faced with a hard question and, in the end, couldn't find any answer at all. The central issue is no longer gas and oil, but the government's ability to make up its mind.

WASHINGTON POST.

## Science Friction

Two dozen U.S. physicists have canceled trips to the Soviet Union to protest the harsh sentences — seven years in jail and five away from home — imposed on Yuri Orlov, a Soviet physicist. Emphasizing the issue of human rights in Soviet-U.S. exchanges, Dr. Philip Handler, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, warned that if the trials of two other dissenters, Alexander Ginzburg and Anatoli Shchegolev, turn out similarly, Soviet-U.S. scientific relations will have been profoundly damaged.

There are, of course, other opinions in the

scientific community. Some believe that scientists should stick to their microscopes; some even argue that boycotts can be harmful to U.S. research in nuclear fusion and other fields. But we applaud the scientists who have taken the first steps in this boycott and those who are prepared to back up Dr. Handler's warning. It is only through such gestures that influential Soviet officials may be brought to understand that the mistreatment of dissenters — above and beyond suppression of dissent — will have a cost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
May 26, 1903

PARIS—A series of interviews with several deputies and senators has been published by the press on the subject of the disastrous results of the Paris-Madrid auto race which had to stop at Bordeaux when Spanish authorities refused to allow the drivers to cross the border. Mr. Georges Berry, the deputy for Paris, announced his intention of questioning the premier regarding the race, and if he does not receive a satisfactory response he will introduce a resolution proposing that such races be forbidden in the future.

Fifty Years Ago  
May 26, 1928

SPITZBERGEN, Norway — After a long interval of silence in which fears were entertained for the safety of the big ship, General Umberto Nobile wireless from the Italia late this afternoon that he expected to arrive back at King's Bay some time tonight. The flight to the North Pole and back, according to his brief messages, has been a continuous fight against bad weather. But the ship is not yet safely home. A heavy storm is now sweeping King's Bay, through which the Italia has yet to fly.



## The View From Pretoria

By C. P. Mulder

PRETORIA—As a responsible member of the international community, South Africa finds itself in a unique situation, designed separately by the United States and the Soviet Union to yield a single result: propel South Africa, within its own inalienable territory, on a self-destructive course.

On the one hand, the short-term objective of the Jimmy Carter-Andrew Young administration is to force majority rule upon South Africa by so-called peaceful methods. These peaceful methods include such measures as trade boycotts, the withdrawal of investments, arms embargoes (including military hardware for use against external attacks), severing alliances in sports and a long list of similar coercive instruments. Does the United States utilize similar peaceful methods to win its way with other countries?

On the other hand, the Soviet Union shares the same short-term objective, but is employing Cuban proxy forces with the ultimate aim of establishing a Marxist system in Southern Africa. If successful, all democracy and freedom will disappear there. Has America forgotten Angola?

### Superficial

A very superficial knowledge of the complexities of our plural society and history among certain Western governmental leaders has resulted in their governments and institutions becoming easy targets for a few South African detractors against their own country. It is regrettable to say the least, that these governments lack the conceptual basis to steadily guide their own actions amidst the barrage of propaganda from unsupportable sources.

The United States government, through its stated foreign policy objectives and priorities, has, unwittingly, deeply involved itself in the plans of those who wish to destroy South Africa.

The administration argues that South Africa is not crucial to U.S. foreign policy. Yet we must conclude that President Carter has "internationalized" South African domestic affairs by giving it his personal target in his sweeping commitment to restore human rights globally.

The President's stated aim to work for "majority government" even has special "guideline principles" formulated for the Republic of South Africa. In the absence of similar "guideline principles" for other countries, we South Africans, when looking at the rest of Africa, perceive a high degree of uncertainty on the part of the United States as it searches for what its role should be in other areas of the African continent. This is particularly true when everyone else (except for the Carter administration) is gravely aware of the gradual but steady Marxist inroads into Africa via Cubanization.

### Double Talk

The truth of the matter is that by selecting only my country in all of Africa for the great American human rights experiment the administration's approach to the question of human rights has become a cause celebre in an attempt to reshuffle the perceptions of its citizens.

If this is not the case, the administration is, at the very least, guilty of double talk, or worse, practicing selective morality. South Africa has no choice but to detect racialistic overtones in the administration's statements — anti-white racism. For it certainly cannot be denied that if South Africa were a black government, the Washington red carpet would have been rolled out long ago, even if we had committed the atrocities the world has witnessed in the countries to our north.

The fact that the administration has classed South Africa as a rigidly separated racial entity, while warmly welcoming some of the world's worst examples of human slaughter and deprivation of rights, must be viewed by South Africans as a visible demonstration of its administration satisfying political and vocal special interests.

### Imperfect

South Africa admits it is imperfect laws and an imperfect society. All countries have imperfect laws and the international community itself is an imperfect society. Yet the Carter administration refuses us the right to this admission. It claims that every action of the South African government is a clumsy and myopic overreaction to those cases where our unique political and strategic situation dictates

counteractions to preserve law and order, and to continue our evolutionary processes. There are no textbook solutions or precedents for this situation. So it is only natural that South Africa must design its own instruments and adapt its internal policies to deal realistically with today's South African realities.

Is it sheer coincidence that we are guided in our actions by two of the tenets contained in the Monroe Doctrine? "It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense" and "We should consider any attempt... to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

The United States has recognized the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a monolithic state even though it is composed of 15 different ethnic republics. It shares, cheek by jowl, United Nations benches with the ethnic Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the ethnic Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, never acknowledging

that these are two ethnic components of the Soviet Union.

Yet it frowns upon and indeed denies ethnicity in South Africa, even when South Africa attempts, at all costs, to avoid ethnic friction and a clash of different nationalisms by structuring a plurality of democracies rather than a single democracy for its different ethnic groups.

We have never asked the United States for any aid in any form whatever. Nor have we asked the United States government to give up on our behalf any benefits it might enjoy from the international community. But, what we are asking is a fundamental request. Stop interfering in our domestic affairs and, more specifically, stop moralizing about democracy, majority government and human rights in South Africa from such untenable platforms as the blatantly military dictatorship of Nigeria.

C. P. Mulder is South African Minister of Information. He wrote this article for the New York Times.

## Letters

### West German View

Senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave prefaces his interview with Chancellor Schmidt (IHT, May 22) with the observation that West German thinking at the top amounted to a process of "self-Finlandization." He furthermore seems to detect an "appeasement syndrome" in German policy vis a vis the Soviet Union. It is difficult to see how the author wants to substantiate this charge.

The text of the interview itself furnishes no clues that would indicate a wish to appease the Soviets, or to belittle Soviet policies on other continents, which Chancellor Schmidt clearly calls "not compatible with the concept of détente." To deduce appeasement thinking from suggestions for minor stylistic changes in the interview seems to be rather farfetched and absurd.

Nobody in responsible positions in the Federal Republic of Germany would advocate a policy of "gradual neutralization of Western Europe" paralleled by a policy of "United States retrenchment." A close German-American friendship has been a cornerstone of our foreign policy from Konrad Adenauer to Helmut Schmidt. We have demonstrated time and again that in the spirit of genuine partnership we are one of the staunchest allies of the United States in Europe. Partnership in this sense does not mean uncritical subordination; it includes discussion and consultation, and even disagreement. I want to emphasize however that we are in full agreement with the present as well as previous American governments concerning the policy of the alliance in West-East relations.

KLAUS BOELLING, Government spokesman, Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn.

### Terrorists

I've been waiting for someone to write and remind the world that this conflict with terrorists is war, and particular nasty war, and the rules of ordinary war should not apply.

In war, you shoot people to kill, and it's unfortunate if civilians get killed too, as in Lebanon today. The 13 prisoners they wanted freed for Moro should have been separated and the terrorists told that they'd be hung if Moro was killed, and that, beginning the next day, there would be one hung every day until he was released.

That's their language, and we must talk it.

HOWARD BIRD, Bensalmadena, Spain.

### Orlov and Detente

I am and have been a passionate liberal throughout my political life. For me, this has meant, among other things, a tolerance of a great spectrum of ideologies and a desire to promote the improvement of society by incorporating into it the best of all ideological worlds. Therefore, detente has always been a favorite cause and the cold war, anathema.

The Orlov "trial" however has forced me into the terrifying realization that my liberalism will no longer permit me to favor detente with a clear conscience. After 50 years it is no longer possible to rationalize Soviet excesses as a pas-

sage in a painful revolution born of humanitarian ideals. This regime can no longer be faithfully described as the vehicle of a coherent political or economic ideology. The long fostering suspicion that the encrusted Kremlin clique were masters not of Marxist idealism but rather of the peristalsis of their own personal power and privilege has now become an inescapable conclusion.

To the extent that detente eases the task of self-preservation for the present Soviet regime, I deplore it. To the extent that confrontation will expose their game and facilitate their removal, I welcome it. Tolerance of intolerance isn't liberalism. It is treachery!

M.S. HAMADA, Salamanca, Spain.

### Colby

"There was no intrinsic need," writes Joseph Kraft (IHT, May 18), for William Colby "to finger the personalities who wanted him to stonewall the Congress and the press."

We now know, at least, that innumerable crimes of state have been committed by "the intelligence community" in the American people's name. Almost certainly Mr. Kraft believes that we are entitled to know. Why does he not also believe that officials, elected or appointed, who have covered up or tried to cover up those crimes are politically accountable for so doing?

William Colby's fingering — especially by the head of a secret intelligence agency — is an act of bad faith. Probably, but where there is no Jesus, who cares about Judas? What history may remember, however grudgingly, about Mr. Colby is that he helped to plan and to carry out the Phoenix program (1967-69), under which 20,000 or more South Vietnamese were killed.

DAVID DORRANCE, Paris.

### Nazis and Rights

Nazis have no right to march in Skokie, suggests William Buckley, because their beliefs are wrong and the Constitution does not protect ideas (IHT, May 19).

The question at bar is the protection of an idea but of a right. One is startled that a man of Buckley's wit and good sense should confuse two such distinct issues. Freedom to speak may be granted without endorsement of the ideas expressed.

Compelling arguments may be made that individual liberties should be restricted in certain contexts. But it is not at all helpful to the delimitation of these contexts to imply that persons in error have no rights.

WILLIAM W. PARK, Paris.

### Science and Trust

J.D. Watson, in his "The Case for Expanding DNA Research" (IHT, May 15), has left this reader totally unconvinced. His pro-DNA point is made in 10 lines: the third paragraph. The rest of the article is a polemic against the ecological organizations which are trying to protect us against the likes of Mr. Watson.

It is no wonder that a large por-

## Universal Worry In Middle East: Who Speaks for U.S.?

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM—Yasser Arafat asked an interviewer questions about it. King Hussein said he watched it with anxiety. President Anwar Sadat was confident about it. Israelis from Menachem Begin to the taxi driver talk about it all the time.

Arab or Israeli, people in the Middle East fret about the attitude of the United States. To a reporter making a swing around the area, the universal concern with the United States is a striking feature of the landscape. What does the United States really want? How strongly will it push for its objectives? Who speaks for the United States? The questions are endless.

Of course, the two sides approach the questions from opposite viewpoints, historically and psychologically. The Arabs are earnestly seeking U.S. help to get the concessions from Israel that they say are necessary for a settlement. The Israelis are desperately — obsessively — not too strong a word — trying to hold on to the U.S. support that has sustained them for 30 years. What the Arabs and Israelis have in common is susceptibility to illusions about the United States.

### Misconceptions

It has been said for years that the Arabs tend to see themselves about what the United States would or could do in the Middle East. Last week it turned out that Israel too, with all its experience and insight in dealing with the United States, could disastrously misapprehend a situation.

The Senate vote to uphold President Carter's package of plane sales to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia is a loose outcry in Israel. Prime Minister Begin spoke darkly of "some who are trying to dictate peace terms to us." The Labor opposition attacked him for making the case against the joint sales too weakly.

Something much deeper than a political reaction was involved: a heart-searching, really. Why was it so profound? Why had the Israeli

lobby in the United States waged such a bitter campaign in a cause that officials here now say they knew they could not win? Why did Israel care that much about the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia, a conservative and militarily weak Arab state that it surely prefers to see linked to the United States?

Israel had military and political objections to the Saudi sale. But the deeper concern was surely symbolic. For the first time U.S. defense assistance to Israel was linked to a military relationship with Arab countries. Israel's sense of exclusivity in the Middle East relationships of the United States was shattered.

### Dependent

Moreover, Israel is increasingly dependent on the United States, economically as well as for military equipment, and deeply resents that. It conflicts with the old Zionist ideal of Jews emancipating themselves by building their own, wholly independent life in a state of their own. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, a long-time supporter of Israel who cast an influential vote for the plane sale, made the point that U.S. economic strength is now tied to Arab oil, and that Israel, which needs a strong United States, thus has an interest in good U.S.-Saudi relations. Failure to grasp that change of reality evidently led Israel into the miscalculation of the plane deal battle and then into overreaction, including talk about anti-Semitism.

Many Arab leaders, for their part, are still puzzled by the complexities of the U.S. constitutional system. In all of these states bordering Israel, President Carter is pressed for trying to achieve overall peace in the area and for taking a more even-handed position. But why is it, then, as the Beirut newspaper *Al-Naba* asked, that he failed to "impose a just and durable peace settlement on the Israelis?"

Chairman Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization asked a question that this reporter later heard a dozen more times around the area: Why can't Carter be as strong as Eisenhower? Eisenhower is a favorite with the Arabs because he forced not only Israel but Britain and France to give up their Suez venture in 1956.

### Personal Aura

The answer any informed person in the U.S. would give is that Eisenhower was a war hero with a great personal aura, and he was president before the office had been wound up by Vietnam and Watergate. But the answer, though listeners take it in, does not always entirely persuade.

One leader who has actually been in power since Eisenhower's day and who thoroughly understands the United States is King Hussein. Last week he was pressed for trying to achieve overall peace in the area and for taking a more even-handed position. But why is it, then, as the Beirut newspaper *Al-Naba* asked, that he failed to "impose a just and durable peace settlement on the Israelis?"

In the 1950s, he said — again the Eisenhower reference — "You were able to decide, you were able to move in a coherent manner and a strong constructive way. The enormous task for today is to regain that degree of cohesion and strength. We obviously watch all these developments with great interest and anxiety."

But the Arab who holds the current prize for dealing effectively with the U.S. system is Sadat. Whatever else is achieved with the peace initiative, he had a great effect on U.S. public opinion and congressional attitudes. There would almost certainly not have been 54 votes for the plane package last week if Sadat had not made such an impression on people in the U.S. since last November.

Yet the Egyptian president may be banking too heavily on the United States. While all the visible signs are that his initiative is failing, he retains hope because he has confidence in President Carter. No doubt Carter urgently wants to rescue the initiative, and he and his aides are doing everything they can to help as interlocutors. U.S. influence could be applied more effectively. But imposing a settlement is something else.

No U.S. president now imaginable is going to tell Israel that it must agree to particular peace terms. Apart from political restraints the responsibility would simply be too appalling in light of what Carter said last week, reminding "our historic and unshakable commitment to the security of Israel."

If Arabs understood that, they might lower their expectations a little. If Israelis did, they might be less hysterical. U.S. leadership is essential if there is ever going to be a settlement in the Middle East, but its potential is not unlimited.

Managing Editor William R. Holden



Cannes Festival

# Malle's 'Pretty Baby' Has a Southern Drawl

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, France, May 25 (IHT)—The child prostitute is a recurring movie prop. "Taxi Driver" introduced her and she is the heroine of Louis Malle's "Pretty Baby," in competition at the Cannes festival, and which has as its scene a Louisiana bordello in 1917.

Malle shot "Pretty Baby" in and about New Orleans, setting it to ragtime rhythm and capturing in lush images the roccoco sporting house, its personnel, its clients and its customs. The tempo, despite the jaunty old tunes, is that of a lazy Southern drawl, with a meandering script unfolding with lackadaisical nonchalance.

A child of one of the establishment's inmates, has been born and raised on the premises and romps freely about. On her 12th birthday her virginity is auctioned off to the highest bidder and she follows in her mama's footsteps. She runs away to marry a young photographer who haunts the house but does not partake of its pleasures. Respectability comes to the tender part later when her mother makes a fortunate marriage.

The seamy subject is not exploited for even soft-core porno sensationalism, the story concentrating on the brothel in its twilight just before it was closed down by wartime command from Washington. Josephus Daniels, President Woodrow Wilson's secretary of the Navy, was such an ardent puritan that he forbade medical aid to sailors stricken with venereal diseases on the grounds that their affliction was a just punishment for their sins. Luckily, the naval medical disobeyed this ruling and treated the poor tars. While Daniels was dubbed "Jusphyllis," the germ of the ocean," his reform drive dimmed the red lights of New Orleans' French Quarter, as is shown here.

Louis Malle's latest film, his first in English, has a sleepy, artificial tone, enlivened in its dramatic slow motion by Sven Nykvist's mood photography and the tingle of Jerry

Wexley's ragtime score. Theatricality, it is listless, cool and studied, but it has been flawlessly cast. Brooke Shields, a 12-year-old novice, provides a lovely, touching, prize-coaxing performance as the brothel baby, Susan Sarnadon has some forceful moments as the mother who longs to abandon her trade. Frances Faye is imperious as the ancient Madame of Raven Croak. Keith Carradine maintains mysterious reserve as the enigmatic photographer and Antonio Fargas smoothly entertains at the keyboard as the institute's professor and makes a cameo contribution as an actor.

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The Hungarian entry, "A Very Moral Night," is also set in a provincial puszta town in the last years of Franz-Josef's empire.

Derived from a story by the celebrated Sandor Hunyadi, it discloses the ladies of the parlor pretending to be coy virgins when the innocent mother of a popular client pays a surprise visit. Margit Makay as the bewildered intruder and Iren Pota as the caubus madame brighten the humor of the emergency camouflage. Gyorgyi Tarjan and Carla Romanelli, as two of the girls, and Karolyi Mak's direction bestows the mundane light touch. Perhaps the film's festival appearance signifies that Hungarian scenarists are returning to the concoction of one of their national and most exportable specialties: the witty sex comedy.

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"Violette Noziere" by Claude Chabrol is a heavy sex tragedy, a reconstruction of a notorious French trial of the 1930s. The young woman of the title was charged with the murder of her father and the attempted murder of her mother and was condemned to the guillotine, though her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and she was set free some years later. Violette was a dual per-



CHEERLEADERS—In Cannes to help present "The Shout," Britain's entry in the festival, are British actress Susannah York, Polish director Jerzy Skolimowski (c) and actor John Hurt.

sonality and Isabelle Huppert succeeds in suggesting her divided career before the crime. Looking the pure schoolgirl, she was already in her teens a prostitute of the student quarter. Miss Huppert makes an amazing physical change in depicting the heroine's contrasting sides—now she is the pinhead-faced adolescent and now, round-faced in her fur mantle, she assumes the size of Andrea Ferreol, who plays the chocolate-munching wife in Fassbinder's "Despair." Her versatility is likely to be remembered when prize-day comes.

Other Films  
Karel Reisz's "Who'll stop the Rain?" begins portentously on the Vietnam front and then shifts to the United States, where returned veterans smuggling drugs lead the police a brutal chase. Nick Nolte is the Clift Eastwood of the occasion. Paul Mazursky's "An Unmarried Woman" relates how a deserted wife (Jill Clayburgh) finds consolation in the arms of an English painter (Alan Bates) amid Manhattan's bohemia. Its speech is New Yorkese and its approach is that of Greenwich village. Alan Bates is

also the star of another competing entry, Jerzy Skolimowski's "The Shout," a macabre Robert Graves fantasy in which an evil wizard disturbs the peace of the English countryside, having the power to impose death by uttering a cry that shakes the auditorium.

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More interesting than these selections of the official program are two to be found in other sections. "Alyam Alyam" ("Oh, the Days") from Morocco is the first film of a young cineast, Ahmed el-Maanouni, and with it he makes an imposing debut. In a subtle melange of documentary and drama, it presents the conflict that

arises in a farming household when the elder son, on his father's death, is reluctant to replace him as head of the family. Performed by a non-professional peasant cast, it is entirely convincing in its interpretation and the imagery of its composition has striking lyric quality. Maanouni, working with a two-man crew, has acted as cameraman in addition to writing and directing this impressive motion picture.

The Philippines is represented for the first time at the Cannes festival by Lino Brocka's "Insiang," a novel and arresting study of Manila slum life. The strong theme is that of Benavente's "La Malquerida," with a mother's lover obsessed by the beauty of her young daughter and the resulting tragedy. Brocka has presented his passion-ridden tale with unswerving realism and from Mona Lisa as the insatiable mother and Hilda Koronel, a stunning young actress, as the daughter, he has drawn two remarkable characterizations.

## Theft at Cardin Home

PARIS, May 25 (UPI)—Burglars made off with \$140,000 in cash, jewels and art objects from the home of French fashion designer Pierre Cardin, police said today.

## Using Bennett's Bend

# How to Get a Better Grip on Things

By Larry Green

EAST PEORIA, Ill.—To hear John Bennett talk, he has invented the equivalent of the medicine man's elixir, something good for athlete's foot, toothaches, the plague and thinning hair.

Bennett believes his invention will help eliminate tennis elbow, aid arthritis victims, make cooking easier, reduce the potential of swinger's wrist—something that bothers golfers—and make some persons ambidextrous.

The invention may turn some of us into better athletes, carpenters and writers, while reducing fatigue and tension, Bennett maintains.

What Bennett has come up with is a way to get a new grip on things. And it may be only a relatively short time before he throws all of us a curve. Not a big curve—merely a 19-degree bend.

Bennett would build that slight angle into the ends of handles on baseball bats, tennis rackets, fishing rods and pool cues. He would put it on hammers and screwdrivers, on pots, spatulas and forks. He even thinks the curve will improve the performance of writing pens, bass drum mallets, crutches, wheelbarrows and doorknobs.

The inventor, who is president of Couch and Heyle, a central Illinois industrial supply house, and head of an industrial problem-solving company called Think, has patented his angle. In fact, he holds a patent on every angle from 14 to 24 degrees, although he believes his 19-degree handle is the optimum.

Simply stated, "Bennett's bend" is designed to turn the handle of any object used with the hands into a natural extension of the hand, wrist and arm.

"The handle of this invention is specifically designed to utilize the natural angle between the gripping portion of the hand and the axis of the forearm," the patent states.

Because the handle becomes an extension of the arm, more force and leverage are generated while stress on the forearm is reduced. For example, Bennett says, one test

showed that a hammer with his curve produced 32 percent more force than the same blow from a hammer with a straight handle.

The curve seems also to give more stability to cooking pots and wheelbarrows.

Currently, Hillerich and Bradsby, manufacturers of Louisville Slugger baseball bats, is testing a bat with a curved handle. Similar tests are being carried out by a number of other manufacturers of tools and sporting equipment.

Bennett has researched the rules

of most sports and believes that he may meet resistance to his devices only in golf. "But golf is an art form, not a sport," he said.

Couch and Heyle is already producing a curve-handled broom, and Bennett has created prototypes of a large number of objects he believes will be improved by his angle.

Bennett, who was an aircraft mechanic instructor in the Air Force and who holds a university degree in woodworking and sociology, said a shortage of Malaysian wood used in broom handles had sparked the dawn of the curve age.

When the wood became scarce, he created an aluminum handle and, while doing that, back in 1971, decided he would try to come up with a better broom grip. Bennett's bend was the result.

"All somebody had to do was look at his hand. There it's been," he said. "I didn't do anything. It's just that everything we've got is wrong. I just made things fit the human being. If we grab it and use it, it works better if it becomes an extension of the human being."

Potential uses for his bend turn up constantly.

"There isn't a time that I speak to a group that somebody doesn't come up with a problem," he said. "The latest one was a long-distance bicyclist who said the hands are the first thing to go because of the pressure on the handlebars."

"It works on anything we grab. Knives, spoons, boat cars and rudders, cross-country ski paddles and ice picks," he said.

Bennett thinks his curve will have an important impact in developing countries, where much of the labor is manual.

Although he has created a number of other gadgets, this is his first patent.

"If I'm going to do a job I'm going to find an easier way to do what I have to do," Bennett said. "The lazier you are the more you tend to be an inventor."

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE  
Los Angeles Times

## Wine in France

# The Macon Tasters Prove Their Worth

By John Winthrop

MACON, France, May 25 (IHT)—Despite the serious, nationwide scope of this city's annual wine judging, its continued existence may be threatened by loss of official recognition. The European Economic Community determines such things now and the future status of the Concours des Vins at Macon is up in the air.

The 24th wine judging recently held at the Lycee Agricole of Davayé, a little village near this city, put more than 5,000 sample bottles of wine from every region of France before some 1,100 tasters divided into three to five-person juries.

The tasters run the gamut from three-star restaurateur Jean Troisgros to anonymous red-faced peasant growers. They also include shippers, exporters, wine merchants, foreign importers of French wine, French government wine experts and a small but increasing number of women.

## Ideal Temperature

Jean Barbet, president of the Concours, emphasized the seriousness and care with which it is done. Almost all of the samples come from the last two vintages, although a few older wines are entered in consideration for a medal. The entries are submitted before May 1 and rest in a cellar until the morning judging.

The whites are brought to Davayé in refrigerated trucks at 5 degrees centigrade so that by the time they are tasted, they are at an ideal 8 to 10 degrees. The juries sit around tables covered with white paper tablecloths and are furnished the now standardized, tulip-shaped French tasting glass, a napkin and bread and mineral water to clear the palate. No cheese, because cheese alters the taste of wine.

Each taster rates each wine before him by checking a box marked "Excellent, Very Good, Good, All Right (convenable), or Mediocre/Eliminated," for its "eye" (aspect), "nose" (smell), "mouth" (taste) and "harmony."

At least two of the tasters, Mr. Troisgros, a regular jury member at Macon, and first-time taster Becky Wasserman, an American starting up a barrel and wine-exporting business from her home in Burgundy, share Mr. Barbet's conviction that the Macon judging is a serious, well-ordered event.

"I like to come here because the tasting gives me a general idea of the year in the region the wines at my table come from," says Mr. Troisgros. "All the members of the juries are professionals and are severe critics. The growers, shippers, exporters, wine merchants and restaurateurs have different views on what is really good and what will sell. As a restaurateur, I'm at the

end of the chain in direct contact with the consumers, my clients.

"One taster at my table was from the Service des Fraudes and he tasted very differently from the way I did. He was very technical and analytical in his approach: how each wine was made—had it been heated during its fermentation, was it tannic, was it still undergoing its malolactic fermentation, did it contain excess sulfur dioxide, etc.

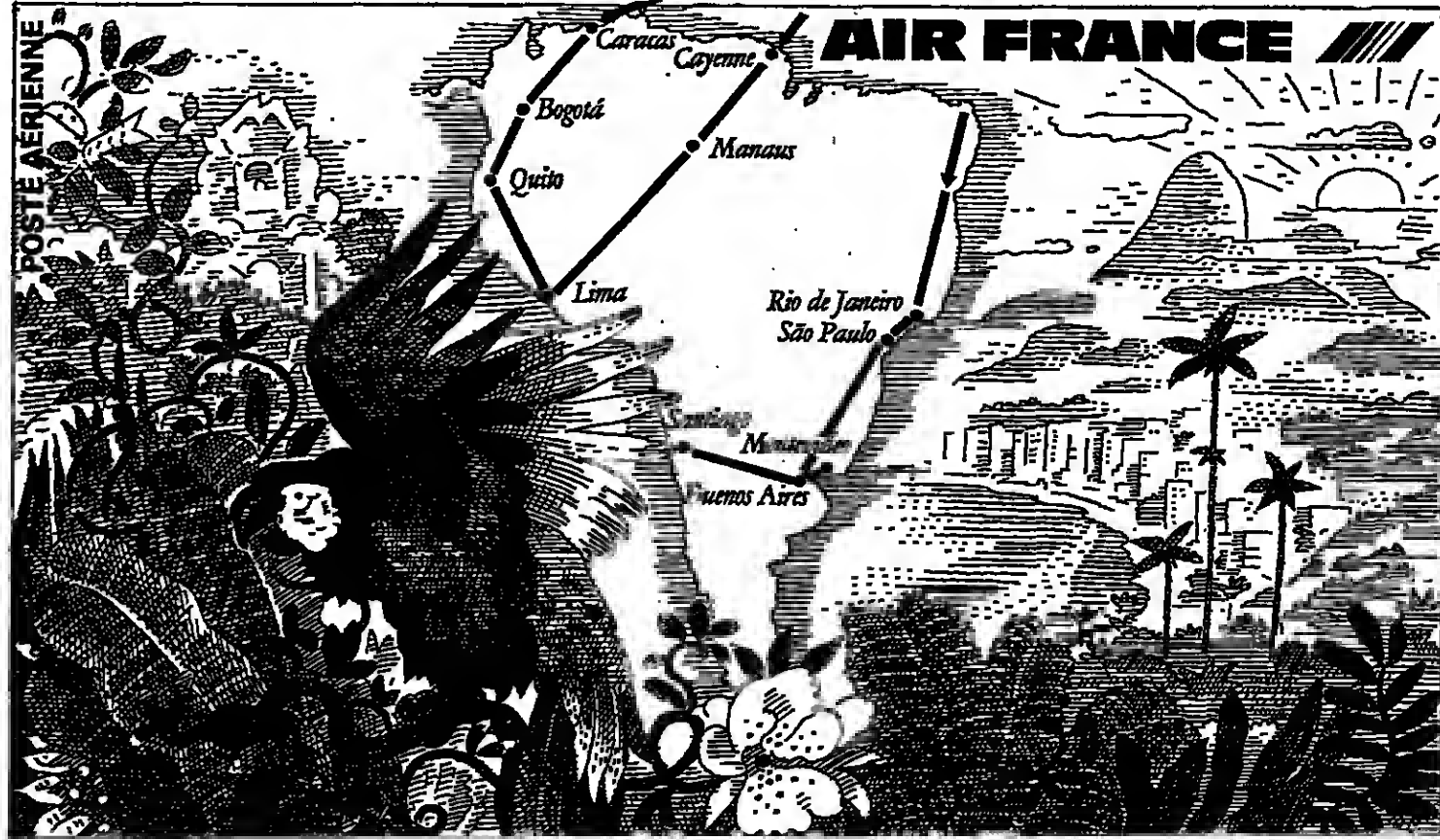
"I simply look for wines that please me, wines with body, taste, character and that are not too soft. All my clients want to know is if a wine is good or not. I like lively, fresh wines that match my style of cooking. I like Burgundy young and Bordeaux old."

Mrs. Wasserman shared many of Mr. Troisgros' impressions: "I was really impressed by the time and care each taster took to study each wine. I thought it was very serious and I was very pleased to take part."

"We had all sorts of points of view because of the variety of tasters. The growers tended to give higher marks to the wines but they were also the most knowledgeable about how the wines were made and what had gone wrong among the less good ones."

Asked if she thought women tasted differently than men, Mrs. Wasserman stated flatly, "A woman's point of view is no different than a man's." Amen.

# Par Avion.



Air mail. On May 16, 1930, the famed French pilot Mermoz landed at Rio de Janeiro with 130 kilos of mail. The flight from France had taken a total of four days. Thus was the first commercial line between France and South America born. It was the beginning of a great friendship, now almost half a century old. Today, Air France serves 11 major South American cities with a fleet of aircraft uniquely composed of 747's and Concorde's. The journey from France to Rio can now be flown in 7 hours via Concorde; the trip from Paris to Caracas takes only 6 hours via Concorde.

Air France has always been the pioneer of South American air routes. Our newest route, Paris-Manaus-Lima, shortcuts right through the Amazon jungle. When your destination lies in South America, fly there with the experts: Air France. The people who opened a continent to the world.

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### Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

	High	Low	Close	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul	741.50	740.00	740.00	Unch.
Aug	720.00	718.00	718.00	Unch.
Oct	714.00	712.00	712.00	Unch.
Nov	710.00	708.00	708.00	Unch.
Dec	706.00	704.00	704.00	Unch.
Mar	702.00	700.00	700.00	Unch.
May	698.00	696.00	696.00	Unch.
Jul	694.00	692.00	692.00	Unch.
104 lots.				
COFFEE				
May	1545	1510	1510	+10
Jul	1510	1480	1480	+40
See	1510	1500	1500	+7
Dec	1437	1420	1420	+2
Mar	1437	1420	1420	+2
May	1437	1420	1420	+2
203 lots.				

### Eurocurrency

Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark
1 M.	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
3 M.	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
6 M.	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
1 Y.	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
1 M.	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	10 1/2 - 10 3/4
3 M.	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	10 1/2 - 10 3/4
6 M.	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	10 1/2 - 10 3/4
1 Y.	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	10 1/2 - 10 3/4

### Tokyo Exchange

May 25, 1978

	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	33.00	104.00
Canon	32.00	104.00
Dai Nippon	31.00	104.00
Fuji Photo	30.00	104.00
Honda Motor	29.00	104.00
Kanai Air L.	28.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr.	27.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 2	26.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 3	25.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 4	24.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 5	23.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 6	22.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 7	21.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 8	20.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 9	19.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 10	18.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 11	17.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 12	16.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 13	15.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 14	14.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 15	13.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 16	12.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 17	11.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 18	10.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 19	9.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 20	8.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 21	7.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 22	6.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 23	5.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 24	4.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 25	3.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 26	2.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 27	1.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 28	0.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 29	0.00	104.00
Kanai Air L. Pwr. 30	0.00	104.00

### European Gold Markets

May 25, 1978

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	179.25	178.25	—
Zurich	179.25	178.25	—
Paris 112.5 kilos	180.70	179.90	-0.1

U.S. dollars per ounce.

### European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

	Price	Yen
Amsterdam	2.80	104.00
AKZO	28.00	104.00
Alkermat	27.00	104.00
Alkermat	26.00	104.00
Alkermat	25.00	104.00
Alkermat	24.00	104.00
Alkermat	23.00	104.00
Alkermat	22.00	104.00
Alkermat	21.00	104.00
Alkermat	20.00	104.00
Alkermat	19.00	104.00
Alkermat	18.00	104.00
Alkermat	17.00	104.00
Alkermat	16.00	104.00
Alkermat	15.00	104.00
Alkermat	14.00	104.00
Alkermat	13.00	104.00
Alkermat	12.00	104.00
Alkermat	11.00	104.00
Alkermat	10.00	104.00
Alkermat	9.00	104.00
Alkermat	8.00	104.00
Alkermat	7.00	104.00
Alkermat	6.00	104.00
Alkermat	5.00	104.00
Alkermat	4.00	104.00
Alkermat	3.00	104.00
Alkermat	2.00	104.00
Alkermat	1.00	104.00
Alkermat	0.00	104.00

### Milan

May 25, 1978

	Price	Yen
Alkermat	28.00	104.00
Alkermat	27.00	104.00
Alkermat	26.00	104.00
Alkermat	25.00	104.00
Alkermat	24.00	104.00
Alkermat	23.00	104.00
Alkermat	22.00	104.00
Alkermat	21.00	104.00
Alkermat	20.00	104.00
Alkermat	19.00	104.00
Alkermat	18.00	104.00
Alkermat	17.00	104.00
Alkermat	16.00	104.00
Alkermat	15.00	104.00
Alkermat	14.00	104.00
Alkermat	13.00	104.00
Alkermat	12.00	104.00
Alkermat	11.00	104.00
Alkermat	10.00	104.00
Alkermat	9.00	104.00
Alkermat	8.00	104.00
Alkermat	7.00	104.00
Alkermat	6.00	104.00
Alkermat	5.00	104.00
Alkermat	4.00	104.00
Alkermat	3.00	104.00
Alkermat	2.00	104.00
Alkermat	1.00	104.00
Alkermat	0.00	104.00

### Brussels

May 25, 1978

	Price	Yen
Alkermat	28.00	104.00
Alkermat	27.00	104.00
Alkermat	26.00	104.00
Alkermat	25.00	104.00
Alkermat	24.00	104.00
Alkermat	23.00	104.00
Alkermat	22.00	104.00
Alkermat	21.00	104.00
Alkermat	20.00	104.00
Alkermat	19.00	104.00
Alkermat	18.00	104.00
Alkermat	17.00	104.00
Alkermat	16.00	104.00
Alkermat	15.00	104.00
Alkermat	14.00	104.00
Alkermat	13.00	104.00
Alkermat	12.00	104.00
Alkermat	11.00	104.00
Alkermat	10.00	104.00
Alkermat	9.00	104.00
Alkermat	8.00	104.00
Alkermat	7.00	104.00
Alkermat	6.00	104.00
Alkermat	5.00	104.00
Alkermat	4.00	104.00
Alkermat	3.00	104.00
Alkermat	2.00	104.00
Alkermat	1.00	104.00
Alkermat	0.00	104.00

### London

May 25, 1978

	Price	Yen
Alkermat	28.00	104.00
Alkermat	27.00	104.00
Alkermat	26.00	104.00
Alkermat	25.00	104.00
Alkermat	24.00	104.00
Alkermat	23.00	104.00
Alkermat	22.00	104.00
Alkermat	21.00	104.00
Alkermat	20.00	104.00
Alkermat	19.00	104.00
Alkermat	18.00	104.00
Alkermat	17.00	104.00
Alkermat	16.00	104.00
Alkermat	15.00	104.00
Alkermat	14.00	104.00
Alkermat	13.00	104.00
Alkermat	12.00	104.00
Alkermat	11.00	104.00
Alkermat	10.00	104.00
Alkermat	9.00	104.00
Alkermat	8.00	104.00
Alkermat	7.00	104.00
Alkermat	6.00	104.00
Alkermat	5.00	104.00
Alkermat	4.00	104.00
Alkermat	3.00	104.00
Alkermat	2.00	104.00
Alkermat	1.00	104.00
Alkermat	0.00	104.00

### Zurich

May 25, 1978

	Price	Yen
Alkermat	28.00	104.00
Alkermat	27.00	104.00
Alkermat	26.00	104.00
Alkermat	25.00	104.00
Alkermat	24.00	104.00
Alkermat	23.00	104.00
Alkermat	22.00	104.00
Alkermat	21.00	104.00
Alkermat	20.00	104.00
Alkermat	19.00	104.00
Alkermat	18.00	104.00
Alkermat	17.00	104.00
Alkermat	16.00	104.00
Alkermat	15.00	104.00



**\$215 Million Seen Extended****Bank Group Committed To Zaire Despite Strife**

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, May 25 (WP)—A consortium of international banks is committed to lending the embattled and financially strapped government of Zaire an additional \$215 million despite the recent fighting in that country, an official of Citibank said yesterday.

Citibank leads a syndicate of more than 60 banks which, after more than a year of difficult negotiations, submitted the loan proposal to the Zaire central bank just days before rebels invaded mineral-rich Shaba province. Shaba, with its copper, cobalt and diamond mines, is the source of about 70 percent of Zaire's foreign exchange earnings.

"The changed situation has not impacted the loan," said James Abbott, Citibank vice president who is normally based in Zaire. "Our anticipation is that this loan will be extended."

However, some bankers in the syndicate yesterday questioned whether Zaire—already a near-bankrupt case among international borrowers—could now meet the repayment terms called for in the five-year loan because of the damage to its economic infrastructure and the need for an immediate infusion of funds—above the \$215 million—just to get the mines back into operation.

But the initiative on the loan now seems to lie with the central bank of Zaire.

"The ball is in Zaire's court," said one banker. "If they were to say, 'let's go tomorrow, the banks would say, if you feel you can meet the commitment on the loan, we'll go ahead with it.'"

He added there exists "a pretty solid front among the banks" in the syndicate, and said that "it would be incorrect to say the banks are backing off from the loan."

That does not mean the banks could not extract themselves from the commitment if they wanted to, he said, by citing the intervening situation as a reason to reassess the situation.

**Self-Interest in Loan**

"If you could have a 'force majeure' in the international lending field, it could have to be a situation like this," the banker said. "I don't think a prudent finance minister would hold a gun to an international banking syndicate's head for what he could get out of it."

The banks, however, have a certain self-interest in extending the new loan, because one condition is that Zaire, in return for \$215 million, repay \$135 million to the banks for previous loans extended to the African country on which it has been in arrears since 1975.

Without the new credit, Zaire could quite conceivably default on the one that \$400 million in private bank debt it owes, forcing some large ride-downs by the commercial banks.

One Wall Street banking analyst yesterday voiced the view that the recent outbreak in fighting in Zaire could actually prove beneficial for the position of the banks.

"In some cases the best thing a country can do is lose a war," he commented, reasoning that Zaire will now likely receive some substantial assistance from friendly governments like the United States or international agencies like the International Monetary Fund to help bolster its economy, and that this in turn will help bail out the banks.

An IMF mission in fact returned from Zaire just last Thursday. And, according to sources at the fund, "discussions are continuing" on the establishment of further IMF standby-loan facilities for Zaire. Such a facility is one of the conditions the private banks are requiring before the \$15 million loan can be completed.

The World Bank has about \$135 million in loans for nine projects in Zaire in its "pipeline," but the recent invasion is expected to delay action on most of these pending loans, AP-Dow Jones reports from Washington.

**Belgium Cobalt Prices Rise 24%, U.S. Considers Ban on Exports**

LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ)—

Belgium's price of cobalt is rising sharply, and the U.S. is considering a ban on exports of the metal.

The current supply position is unclear, though a Brussels source in the U.S. is raising the price of the cobalt it processes.

Zaire 24 percent or \$1.60 a pound to \$8.50 a pound. The Belgium company is the sole processor of Zaire's cobalt, which is used to make the blades of aircraft jet engines.

Zaire also raised its price on the world market by 31.5 percent and 24 percent on the U.S. market, a spokesman for Societe Zairoise de Commercialisation de Minerais said.

Effective yesterday, Sozacom's world market price—which is based on the price of cobalt in Belgium—was raised to 625 francs per kilo (out \$18.77) from 475 francs per kilo at which it stood since April 13. On the U.S. market, the price for Zairean cobalt went to \$8.50 a pound from a previous \$6.85.

The spokesman rejected suggestions that the price rise was a result of unrest in the copper-producing area of Shaba.

Zaire's cobalt-mining operations are entirely on foreign territory and it could be six months before production is on stream again, some observers estimate.

**K. Sets Rates**  
LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of England's minimum lending rate, rather than the rate pegged to the result of Treasury bill tenders, the Treasury said today.

The M.L.R., which is presently at 10 percent, is not being changed at this time.

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**'Not a Monetary System'****Bankers Criticize Funds Flows**

MEXICO CITY, May 25 (AP-DJ)—The current system for managing money flows among nations is a jerry-built structure that does not please anyone, judging from talks with bankers gathered here for the International Monetary Conference.

But there is no agreement on a substitute.

"It's a communication system, not a monetary system," said one banker. "All we can do is improve our communications because we can't achieve other improvements."

Although the meeting usually is addressed by top government officials, as this one was by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, it traditionally is an arena for informal discussion. This one was no exception and, more than usual, the talk was calm and relaxed, despite what many bankers recognized as continuing severe strains in the flows of payments among nations and uncertainties in the foreign-exchange market.

Discussion at the closing session yesterday focused on what Mr. Blumenthal called the "nuts-and-bolts job of making the flexible exchange system work." This system, which was formalized last month with ratification of amendments to the charter of the International Monetary Fund, permits currency rates to fluctuate in exchange markets according to supply and demand, with some management of the rates by central banks to avoid disorderly markets.

**Provides for Surveillance**

The system provides for IMF surveillance of central bank and government financial policies, in hopes of discouraging artificial efforts by one country to gain trade and monetary advantages over other nations. It calls also for cooperation and good-faith negotiations among financial officials.

"The new system represents an important evolutionary step among a clear historical trend, a move away from trying to impose exchange stability on nations by some external means and toward the concept of placing directly on nations the responsibility for developing exchange stability by following sound underlying economic and financial policies," it is a move in the right direction," Mr. Blumenthal said.

But other participants were dubious. Among them was Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank of London and the former head of an IMF committee that attempted unsuccessfully to restructure the system of fixed exchange rates that broke down in the early 1970's under pressure of massive imbalances in international money flows.

Gabriel Heuge, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, noted that the present system depends on "judgment rather than rules." He asked whether "moral suasion" by the IMF could be depended on to maintain international cooperation.

**Conductive Policies**

Mr. Blumenthal responded that the new system does not provide any sanctions that the IMF could use to force a country to follow policies conducive to monetary stability if the country itself wants to pursue another course. But he said moral suasion could be a powerful force, especially if a country's currency is depreciating in world markets. Moreover, he said, "I do not believe any system can prevent disturbances in a situation where major countries follow policies which make for substantial differences among them in inflation rates, rates of growth and other variables."

He threw cold water on a suggestion to change the rule of the dollar as a reserve currency—a currency other central banks are willing to hold as an asset. "The decline in the dollar's exchange rate which occurred during the latter part of last year and early months of this year had little to do with the dollar's reserve currency role," he added. "There was not a lot of switching of reserves out of dollars during those months."

Better cooperation among government financial leaders was urged by Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank. He said there had been recent instances when one central bank would intervene in foreign-exchange markets by selling a currency while another central bank was buying the same one. In addition, he said, the central banks need a better definition of "erratic markets," the kind of markets in which they are permitted to intervene by international agreement. "The alarm bell could ring on fluctuations beyond 1 percent per day, for example," he said.

**ICI Net Declines 14% for First Quarter**

LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ)—

Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's largest manufacturing company, said first-quarter net profit fell 14 percent to £60 million from £70 million a year earlier on sales of £1.06 billion against £1.19 billion.

However, pretax profit rose to £112 million from £69 million the previous quarter. ICI said more than half of the improvement was due to the movement in the value of sterling and the resulting effect on the sterling value of export debts and the net current assets of overseas subsidiaries.

**Hitachi Net Up 3.6%**  
TOKYO, May 25 (AP-DJ)—Hitachi Ltd. said net profit in the year ended March 31 rose 3.6 percent to 31.44 billion yen (about \$138.8 million) from 30.36 billion yen in the prior year. Second-half net profit gained 8.5 percent to 16.4 billion yen from 15.1 billion yen a year earlier, and was up 1.1 percent from 15.1 billion yen in the first half.

Sales in the year rose 7.2 percent to 1.39 trillion yen from 1.3 trillion yen in the prior year, while second-half sales rose 1.3 percent to 681.3 billion yen from 672.6 billion yen a year earlier but fell 3.7 percent from 707.2 billion yen in the first half.

**Courtauld Profit Off**

LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ)—

Courtauld's net profit for the year ending March 31 fell 65.7 percent to £36.8 million from £106 million. Sales rose to £1.6 billion from £1.5 billion. The textile manufacturer raised its dividend to 11.4 pence from 10.3 pence.

**Mitsubishi Shows Gain**  
TOKYO, May 25 (AP-DJ)—Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said net profit for the year ending March 31 rose 14.1 percent from a year earlier to 9.8 billion yen (about \$43 million) from 8.6 billion yen. Sales also rose to 792.2 billion yen, up 13.8 percent from 696.3 billion yen.

**Asahi Chemical Up**  
TOKYO, May 25 (Reuters)—

Asahi Chemical Industry net for the year ended March 31 rose 8.6 percent to 4.89 billion yen (about \$21.4 million) from 4.5 billion yen a year earlier on sales of 441.3 billion yen against 473.43 billion yen. The dividend was unchanged at five yen.

**Teijin's Net Drops**  
TOKYO, May 25 (Reuters)—Teijin's net for the year ended March 31 fell to 404 million yen (about \$1.8 million) from \$2.59 billion a year earlier on sales of 346.15 billion yen against 349.52 billion yen. The dividend was raised to five yen from four yen.

**Beecham Profits Rise**  
LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ)—Beecham Group's net profit for the year ending March 31 rose 11.2 percent to £78.1 million against £70.2 million a year earlier. Sales increased to £866.1 million from £720.8 million. The diversified pharmaceutical concern raised dividends for the year to 18.63 pence from 16.14 pence.

**Putting Inflation Hedges in Perspective****Study Challenges 9% Return on Stocks**

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP-DJ)—

A new study just published may go a long way to putting into perspective the perennial arguments over stocks and bonds as inflation hedges. Perhaps even more important, the data sharply challenge the prevailing wisdom, based on other academic studies, that long-term returns on stocks have averaged 9 percent a year.

The latest study examines the behavior of stocks, bonds and inflation all the way back to 1910. Its findings are reported in the current issue of MSU Business Topics, a journal of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Michigan State University.

Authors of the study are Ruben S. Solofsky, professor of finance at the University of Iowa, and Dale Max, associate professor of finance at Governors State University in Illinois.

Easily, the most surprising result of the study is the showing that from 1910 to 1976 the total nominal return on stocks or bonds, without adjustment for inflation, averaged less than 5 percent a year.

In real terms, after adjustment for inflation, the authors found the average annual return on both kinds of securities was less than 2 percent. The average annual change in consumer prices—the inflation measure—was 3.1 percent over that span of years while the real return averaged only 1.6 percent for stocks and 1.2 percent for bonds.

The findings are in sharp contrast with those of Roger Ibbotson of the University of Chicago and Rex Sinquefeld of American National Bank and Trust. Their study, published last year and widely accepted in the financial and academic communities, placed nominal average returns between 1926 and 1976 at 9.2 percent a year for stocks and 4.1 percent a year for corporate bonds. Their inflation average in those 50 years was 2.3 percent a year.

The inclusion of the years back to 1910 in the Solofsky-Max study obviously adds a new dimension to the analysis of long-term rates of return and suggests that calculations over a shorter period, even one of 50 years rather than 67, may have overstated investor experience.

There is another important difference in the methods used in the Solofsky-Max study. While the Ibbotson-Sinquefeld measurements were based on market indexes, such as Standard and Poor's 500 for stocks and other indexes for bonds, the Solofsky-Max study measured investment results of actual bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks.

The common stock component, for example, consisted of the 100 stocks having the highest total market value at the start of each decade.

Tracking investment results in real terms is "extremely important" for comparing inflation and deflationary periods, Mr. Solofsky says, and for dispelling the myths that sometimes arise about securities as inflation hedges.

A complete record of the Solofsky-Max data, divided into 14 risk classes, will be published in a coming issue of the Bulletin, a publication of the Center for the Study of Financial Institutions at New York University. Meanwhile, the authors have commented on the data in the MSU publication and here are some of their assessments, by decade:

•1910-1919: The worst decade of all for real returns. Inflation averaged 9.1 percent a year. In real terms, preferred stocks dropped 7.28 percent a year and common stocks lost 5.96 percent a year. The last four years of the decade experienced the greatest inflation, and real returns on each securities group dropped about 14.7 percent a year, on average, in those years.

•1920-29: "Once-in-a-lifetime" years, the researchers say. Consumer prices declined an average of 1.5 percent a year and annual real returns on bonds and preferreds averaged 9.83 percent and 7.45 percent, the best average for these two groups over the study's 67 years. Even with the stock market crash of 1929, common stocks averaged a real return of 10.05 percent a year.

•1930-39: For those who were not forced to liquidate fixed-income holdings, there were excellent real returns of 7.39 percent a year on bonds and 3.85 percent on preferreds. Common stocks lost an average 3.69 percent a year in real terms as consumer prices deflated at a 1.81 percent average annual rate.

•1940-49: War brought several years of high inflation. Over the decade, inflation averaged 6.8 percent a year and real returns averaged only 0.69 percent on common stocks and 0.17 percent on preferreds and real bond returns dropped 2.45 percent a year.

•1950-59: Outstanding for stocks, which averaged real returns of 12.45 percent a year while bond

returns fell 1.35 percent a year, inflation ran at 2.35 percent a year.

•1960-69: Real stocks returns averaged 2.54 percent a year while bonds dropped 0.78 percent a year. Inflation accelerated in the last three years but averaged only 2.53 percent over the decade.

•1970-76: Stocks completely failed as an inflation hedge in the high-inflation years of 1973-75. Over the entire period, bonds were winners.

**Bank System In Good Shape, Fed Chief Says**

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuters)—The U.S. banking system is in good condition although problems remain, Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller told the Senate Banking Committee today.

The continued expansion of the economy and a more conservative approach to lending capital and liquidity by bankers has led to a healthier banking system.

"During last year's testimony, Chairman [Arthur] Burns stated that the condition of the banking system had improved during 1976," Mr. Miller said in his prepared testimony. "By most traditional measures this improvement continued during 1977 and into early 1978. Moreover, in the Board's judgement, the banking system today is in good condition," he said.

Mr. Miller added, though, there are still a large number of problem banks by historical standards and the volume of troubled loans in bank portfolios is still uncomfortably high.

AB said it now holds about 38 percent of Dymo's shares. Late yesterday, Dymo dropped out of the bidding for Dymo after Esselte matched its \$30-a-share bid.

Kennecott Copper rose one to 25 1/2 and Curtiss-Wright gained 1/4 to 18 1/4.

**Output, Productivity Revised in U.S. Data**  
WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP-DJ)—Revised Labor Department figures show that productivity in the private business sector in the first quarter fell at a 2.9-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate while unit labor costs rose at an adjusted 17.8-percent clip.

The revised figures marked a slight improvement over the initial estimates last month which put the adjusted rate of decline for productivity at 3.6 percent and the rate of increase for labor costs at 18.3 percent.

**Big Board Prices Lower**

NEW YORK, May 25 (Reuters)—

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower for the third consecutive session but trading activity eased.

Analysts said investors are no longer willing to look beyond the near-term problems to a less inflationary period later. Investors also fear a further tightening in monetary policy by the Federal Reserve.

After the close, the Fed reported the nation's narrow M-1 money supply M-1 fell \$100 million in the latest reporting week while the broader M-2 rose \$1.5 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 25 1/2 to 834 1/2. Declining issues led advances by about 796 to 659. Volume slipped to 28.41 million shares from 31.45 million shares yesterday.

Prices were mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index edged up 0.04 to 143.97 but the average price per share lost one cent.

Dymo eased 1/4 to 30 1/2. Esselte

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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Kennecott Copper Claims Victory**

Kennecott Copper claims victory in its proxy fight with Curtiss-Wright but indicated that vote totals from the balloting at its May 2 annual meeting would not be released for two weeks. In a terse press release, Kennecott said it had been advised by Corporation Trust Co., the inspector of elections at the meeting, that the preliminary count of votes "indicated that the management slate of directors had been re-elected." Spokesmen for both Kennecott and Curtiss-Wright, which owns 9.9 percent of Kennecott's shares, declined to reveal the preliminary figures. Kennecott described as "inaccurate" a statement by Curtiss-Wright saying that slate of directors 46.7 percent or 11.07 million votes in the election.

**Imperial Oil Unit Finds Uranium**  
Esso Minerals Canada, a unit of Imperial Oil Ltd., says core analyses on 43 diamond drillholes at Mid-west Lake Saskatchewan show uranium values in 35 holes over a strike length of about 3,100 feet. The drilling is being done through a joint venture of Esso Minerals Numac Oil and Gas and Bow Valley Industries Ltd. Imperial Oil is 70-percent owned by Exxon. The results have been divided into two categories. The average grade of the material closer to

the surface in 24 holes is about 2.2 pounds per 2,200 pounds with core thicknesses ranging from three to 90 feet. The average grade of deeper mineralization in 23 drill holes was 66 pounds per 2,200 pounds with a thickness of three to 84 feet. Some holes showed mineralization at both deeper and shallower levels. Drilling will resume this week.

**Abu Dhabi Gas Project Set**  
Abu Dhabi and three foreign oil companies are about to sign a \$1.35-billion project to collect, process and export gas gathered from the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. say. Adnoc will have a 68-percent share of the new concern with Royal Dutch/Shell group and the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, each holding 15 percent, and Paraflex the remaining 2 percent.

**IBM Gets First China Order**  
IBM World Trade Americas-East Corp., a unit of International Business Machines, says it has received an order for a medium-size series 370 computer system from China for use in a turbine manufacturing plant in northeast China—the first confirmed computer order from China for the concern.

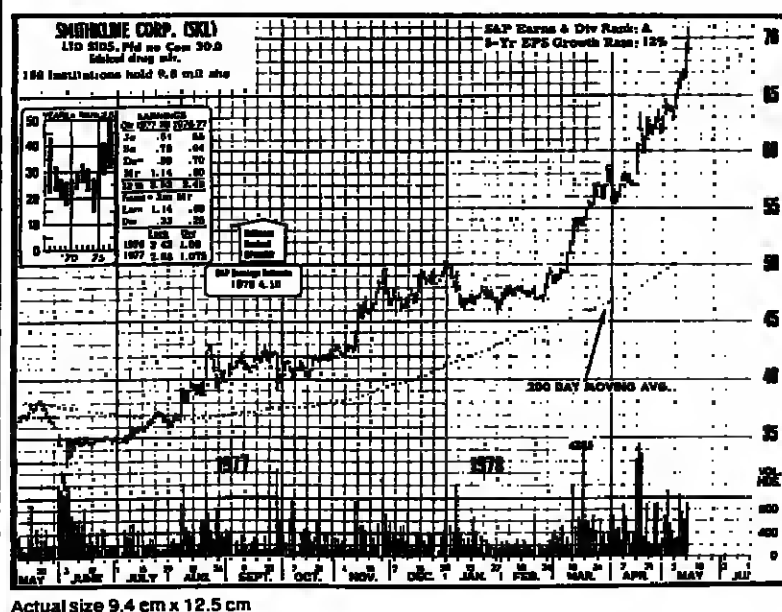
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## Cards' 1st Victory in 12

## St. Louis Defeats Montreal, 2-0

ST. LOUIS, May 25 (UPI)—The Cardinals' 2-0 victory last night over the Montreal Expos snapped an 11-game losing streak.

"We needed that," said catcher Ted Simmons, who drove in both Cardinals runs with a bases-loaded single to support John Denny's masterful no-hitter. "He could have had a no-hitter out there—he was pitching that well. I just sat back and photographed. It was like a night off."

Denny, boosting his record to 4-2, allowed singles by Andre Dawson in the sixth and Gary Carter in the seventh while facing only 28 men. The single by Simmons with the bases loaded in the third drove in Gary Templeton, who reached base on a fielder's choice, and Jim Dwyer, who was hit by a pitch.

The loss was pinned on rookie Hal Dues, 0-2, who has dropped two decisions to the Cards. That takes some doing.

Pirates 6, Mets 5

At Pittsburgh, Rennie Stennett's

blopp single to right with one out in the 10th drove in two runs to give Pittsburgh a victory over New York. Willie Montanez hit a pair of homers for the Mets.

Giants 2, Astros 0

At San Francisco, Vic Harris drove in all the runs with a blopp single to center and John Montefusco and Gary Lavelle combined on a five-hit shutout as San Francisco blanked Houston.

Cubs 6, Phillies 4

At Chicago, Manny Trillo's two-run homer with two out in the 10th gave Chicago a victory over Philadelphia and extended its winning streak to four games while boosting them into first place in the NL East.

Reds 5, Braves 4

At Cincinnati, Mickey Mahler's bases-loaded walk to Joe Morgan forced home the winning run and capped a three-run eighth inning

rally that gave Cincinnati a victory over Atlanta.

Padres 9, Dodgers 3

At San Diego, reliever John D'Aquisto pitched four scoreless innings and Tucker Ashford drove in three runs to carry San Diego over Los Angeles. Gaylord Perry, 3-1, was credited with the triumph while Rick Rhoden, 4-3, took the loss.

Red Sox 8, Blue Jays 2

At Toronto, Jack Brohamer's two-run homer in the second inning gave Boston the push to a victory over the Blue Jays and lifted his record to 6 RBIs in 14 games. Mike Torrez, 6-2, took the victory.

Orioles 1-1, Tigers 5-0

At Baltimore, Jim Palmer fired a six-hitter for his 47th career shut-out which earned the Orioles a split with Detroit. Palmer, 5-4, was supported by Andres Mora's homer in the seventh inning. Aurelio Rodriguez singled home Milt May with the winning run in the ninth inning of the opener.

Angels 4, White Sox 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor and Bobby Grich hit home runs and Chris Knapp pitched a four-hitter for his sixth victory as California moved into first place in the AL West by .005 percentage points over Oakland. Knapp, 6-3, struck out two and walked one.

Brewers 7, A's 1

At Oakland, the fading A's dropped their second in a row under new manager Jack McKeon and 12th in their last 17. Sixto Lezcano and Robin Yount drove in two runs each for Milwaukee while Mike Caldwell pitched his fourth complete game, a six-hitter.

Rangers 3, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Al Oliver's second RBI-single of the game scored pinch runner Bobby Thompson with the winning run after one out in the 11th inning. Paul Lindblad, who gave up a game-tying homer to Craig Kusick with two out in the ninth, wound up the winner. Bump Wills homered for Texas.

## Billy Martin: the Brief and Secret Manager of the Oakland A's

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT)—Insurance is his real business, but Charles Finley would never write a policy on the dugout expectancy of his Oakland A's manager. Impetuous and impatient, he has discharged many, traded Chuck Tanner to the Pittsburgh Pirates and went to court to prevent Dick Williams from joining the New York Yankees in 1973 after the second of the A's three consecutive World Series triumphs.

But now, with the A's a surprise contender in the American League West, the manager has discharged the owner, Bobby Winkles has resigned, only to be succeeded by Jack McKeon, who had been succeeded by Winkles early last season. Winkles told Finley that he

"wasn't comfortable," all the other A's managers have known the feeling.

One theory is that Winkles was annoyed when Finley sold Joe Coleman, an unsigned relief pitcher with a 3-0 won-loss record, to the Toronto Blue Jays for only \$10,000. Another is that Finley planned "to put earplugs on my manager, like football coaches have," the better to advise him on ineptness and strategy. Whatever the last straw was, Winkles took a walk in order to be comfortable again.

In his clubhouse office as the New York Yankees' manager, Billy Martin had to chuckle. He once had been the A's manager nobody knew. But he resigned even before his hiring was announced.

"That was during the 1970 season when I was out of baseball," said Martin, who had been dismissed as the Minnesota Twins' manager after losing to the Baltimore Orioles in the 1969 American League playoffs. "I was working as a personnel man for a string of radio stations that a guy in Minnesota named Vic Armstrong owned. That's when I found out other people lived a different life — at 5 o'clock you went to cocktails instead of to the ballpark."

But the ballpark was in Martin's blood, as it always was, as it always will be.

"The A's were going bad," he remembered. "Charlie phoned me and I went down to Chicago and we talked five or six hours in his office. He told me I had the job and I was going to fly in to take over. John McNamara was the A's manager then and I even told Charlie that even though he was firing John, I wanted him as my third-base coach and Charlie agreed."

Calls Unanswered

"The next day Charlie phoned me and said he had talked to his wife and they decided to wait a few days. The next three days the A's won. I still hadn't heard from Charlie so the fourth day, I phoned to tell him I didn't want the job. But he wasn't around. He always told

me, 'My secretary always knows where I am.' So I kept calling his secretary but he still never called me back."

As it developed, John McNamara finished the season but then Finley hired Dick Williams. "I sent in my resignation before I was even hired," Martin recalled with a laugh. "But finally Charlie called me back and said 'What's the matter, Billy? But it was all over by then.'"

"Did he give a reason?" somebody asked.

"Does he have to?" Martin replied.

Not that Martin came up empty. He also had been talking to the Detroit Tigers so when the A's job fell apart, he pursued the Tigers job. The next season he was the Tigers' manager and in 1972 he was in another losing playoff, this time with the A's, who were in their sport of five consecutive Western Division titles. Martin later moved to the Texas Rangers and then to the Yankees during the 1975 season but if he had taken command of the A's, his career since then might have been different. Instead of going to the ballpark now as the Yankees' manager, he might be going to cocktails at 5 o'clock.



Atlanta shortstop Darrel Chaney jumps over Cincinnati's Dave Collins, who is forced out second by Joe Morgan's hit to Chaney. Chaney is too slow in throw for a double play.

## England's Victories Demand Perspective

by Rob Hughes

LONDON, May 25 (IHT) — This morning, exactly one week before the start of the World Cup in Argentina, Britons tuned into the BBC or opened newspapers to discover just how wild and how unreliable the perspective of international soccer can become.

Because England last night defeated Hungary, 4-1, and because it also beat Scotland, 1-0, in Glasgow last Saturday, everyone is suddenly convinced that "we are the masters now," that it is "tragedy" that England is not going to Argentina. This, of course is based on the two victories over sides who have qualified for the World Cup: in the case of Hungary, it is a nostalgic revenge for the 6-3 and 7-1 hammerings the magical Magyars handed England 25 years ago.

But true victories? True revenge? In Glasgow last Saturday, England's was a victory far sheer tenacity, for the will power of a side hanging on defensively for all it was worth, for the most part, and breaking out to score a late winner when the Scottish keeper, Alan Rough, characteristically fumbled a cross ball.

Better Form

Last night was very much more impressive: a rampaging, flowing English performance which appeared to outclass the Hungarians at Wembley. In the first 37 minutes, England scored three goals, through winger Peter Barnes, defender Phil Neal (a penalty) and forward Trevor Brooking.

Significantly, Lajos Baroti, the wise old Hungarian manager, said afterwards: "Not for a long time have I seen England play so effectively." He added, "We conceded those three goals with hardly a defender in our half."

Now you can believe one of three explanations for that:

• That English soccer is suddenly so devastatingly superior it leaves Hungary behind.

• That Hungary is a poor soccer nation, which has qualified by victories over the Soviet Union only.

• That Hungary came, as they surely did, en route to more important games, that at least half of the Hungarian minds had flown ahead of them to the World Cup finals.

The truest perspective of what has been happening when England played World Cup teams this week is that the opposition is reserving its best for someone else: That some players are afraid to put heart and soul into it, afraid understandably to risk limbs so close to the most important games of their lives.

When, in the second half, England's pace withered and Hungarian pride rose off the floor, we did see, buried in an unsatisfying night's practice, two superb Hun-

garian technicians: the midfield general Tibor Nyilasi and the tricky center-forward Andras Torocsik giving strong hints of their true class. They combined brilliantly to provide for Laszlo Nagy a consolation goal, although England brought on a substitute, Tony Currie, who promptly scored a fourth goal with a fiercely struck 25-yard shot that goalkeeper Sandor Gudar could not hold.

And away they flew: England to the ecstasy of a nation desperate for victories of any kind, Hungary to their real purpose in Argentina.

The perspective was put about right by England manager Ron Greenwood, who, though he welcomed the applause and the obvious rewards his team-building has achieved since the ill-fated Don Revie abdicated last year, said at the end of the night: "It's a pleasure to be involved — but I never get carried away in soccer. It is a game of tomorrows, not yesterdays."

Thus none of us who prepare for the World Cup should allow recent form, the immediate yesterdays, to delude our judgment: there are teams like West Germany and Italy, Brazil and even Peru, whose recent form cannot be taken as a yardstick to that which they will expect next week.

By then, the experimentation, the holding back, the problems of motivation and determination should all be history; by then, they must play to the height of their form, or risk elimination at the hands of the so-called underdog nations. I doubt there will be too much of that.

## Injury Scratches

## Seattle Slew

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI) — Seattle Slew, last year's winner of the Triple Crown, who raced for the first time in 10 months May 14 and won easily, is reported to have a slight injury in his right hind ankle that prompted the colt's owners to cancel their immediate plans for racing him and start a new schedule.

"We just don't want to take a chance," said Jim Hill, who with his wife Sally and Karen and Mickey Taylor recently sold a half-interest in Slew for \$6 million. "It's a minimal type injury, and we really don't want to get it hot. It's the first time I've noticed it in two or three days after he raced."

The colt, who had not raced since losing by 16 lengths to J.O. Tobin in the Swaps Stakes in California last July 3, won his first start this year in the \$25,000 seven-furlong Granville 11 days ago, easily defeating a weak field of five by eight lengths in the mud.

## Rangers Ready To Seek Flyers' Shero to Be Coach

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT) — Sonny Werblin, head of the corporation that controls the Rangers, disclosed yesterday that he would talk to the Philadelphia Flyers about releasing Fred Shero to become the New York hockey team coach.

Werblin admitted that he had spoken "just once" with Shero's agent, Mark Stewart of Philadelphia, to learn whether Shero was available.

"But I can't do it again. It's tampering," said Werblin.

Shero, resigned as the Flyers' coach last Monday, with a year to go on his contract. In his seven seasons as their leader, the Flyers won two Stanley Cups and were the only team to reach the National Hockey League playoff semifinals each of the last six seasons.

Cash Demand Likely

"I guess I'll call Snider to discuss Shero," said Werblin. Ed Snider is the Flyers' president. If he were to release Shero from his contract, he presumably would demand compensation from the Rangers, who play in the same division. But Stewart said by telephone from Philadelphia that "positively, Fred Shero is not interested in coaching any more, anywhere. A general manager's job? We'd have to take that into consideration."

Shero was not available for comment. Snider also was unavailable.

But Stewart and Werblin denied that they had met last weekend, as virtually everyone in Philadelphia had believed.

Werblin, chairman of the Madison Square Garden Corp., was at the Preakness in Baltimore, then went to Arlington Park in Chicago. Stewart was with his wife, who was ill in the hospital.

Of Shero's contract, Stewart said,

Italian Open Quarterfinals

## Newberry Advances in Women's Singles

ROME, May 25 (UPI) — Janet Newberry of the United States upset top-seeded Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia 6-2, 6-2, 7-5 today in the women's singles quarterfinals of the Italian Open Tennis Championships.

Newberry, 24, who won the women's singles title in Italy last year, kept the pace of the match slow and allowed the Yugoslav to make the errors.

Jausovec, 21, took the first set easily with her fast serve and powerful returns but fell in the second when Newberry began a tedious psychological attack by lobbying repeatedly to the baseline to make up for her lack of a strong forehand.

The upset of Jausovec, ranked 15th among the world's women players, put Newberry into the semifinals against Regina Marikova of the No. 3 seed from Czechoslovakia. Marikova advanced by downing Betsy Nagelsen of the United States 6-4, 6-2.

In other women's quarter final results, Michele Tyler of Britain defeated Kaja Ebbinghaus of West Germany and Virginia Ruzici of Romania beat Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia.

In the second round men's singles yesterday, Bjorn Borg of Sweden defeated France's Eric Deblicker 5-7, 6-2, 6-0 to go against ninth-seeded Roscoe Tanner of the United States in third round play.

Tanner, 26, made it by prevailing against Jiri Granat of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 7-6.

Other pairings that promise good tennis feature fourth-seeded Eddie Dibbs of Miami, Florida against Australia's Kim Warwick, and American veteran Arthur Ashe against fourth-seeded Harold Solomon of Washington D.C.

Third-seeded Brian Gottfried was expected to have a relatively sure match against unseeded Jose Higueras of Spain.

But the first two days' play showed that seedings and world rankings are not always reliable.

Second-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis was eliminated on the first round as he was Raul Ramirez of Mexico, the fifth seed, and seventh-seeded Corrado Barazzutti of Italy — all of them to unseeded opponents.

Borg, 21, looked like anything but a winner in the first set against DeBlaker.

The Frenchman, who like Borg

## Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

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Observer

## Urban Relocation

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—City life started me thinking about toes. Somebody had stepped on five of mine in a crowded place, and it occurred to me that for city people toes were a mistake. In fact, major parts of the human design are a mistake for city living.

Things that must have seemed very sensible when the architect was designing anatomy meant to live in a garden wearing nothing but its own pelts seem like hopeless blunders in an organism compelled to dwell among hordes, drink gin and worry about who's gaining on it from behind. I do not fault the creating architect for miscalculating the destiny of man. How could anyone have guessed that man would prefer to gully contemplating lilies and peacocks for life on the Lexington Avenue subway?

Yet it is time to rethink the design from toes to skull, for garden-design man is no more fit for modern urban living than a Spad is to go up against an intercontinental ballistic missile.

The skull might be a good place to start. At present, it houses nothing but a clump of absurd hair, and sometimes not very much of that. For man in a garden, hair might be a reasonable appendage; it gives him something to twine dandelion chains in during spring evenings. In the city, however, its chief function is to release dandruff, which makes males loathsome to the women they desire and exposes women to the humiliation of lectures from their husbands on correct tontorial sanitation.

Besides being a troublemaker, hair occupies the one place on the body that is most easily shampooed. And what does urban man need shampooed most urgently? His lungs. Everyone who lives in a city ought to wash his lungs at least twice a week. The sensible place to locate lungs is on the surface of the head, a location now occupied by the idle and mischievous anatomy.

Afflicted with the anatomy of Garden Man, we now have the lungs locked inside a prison of ribs; as a result, we can avoid their foulment only by not breathing. A reasonable design change would re-

quire only a simple transfer of body parts. The lungs would go to the present location of the hair, while the hair would be sealed inside the ribs, where nobody would have to see what it was up to.

This might even make it possible for tobacco addicts to smoke again without terror, since it is entirely possible that smoking may destroy dandruff.

Whether all the toes could be disposed of, I am reluctant to guess. True, their most palpable function in city life is to be stepped on by other peoples' feet, but some such vulnerable protuberance may be necessary for reasons known only to anatomists. In any case, there is surely no reason to have 10 toes to do the job. The creating architect was remarkably generous in passing out the toes. When we consider that he thought two kidneys, two eyes and two ears were enough to handle far more interesting work than the toes are called upon to perform, it seems possible that he was simply padding out the construction with leftover materials.

My guess is that one or two toes per foot would be more than adequate to do whatever toes are supposed to do. It would certainly reduce the number of toes vulnerable to assault in crowded intersections.

For Urban Man, one liver is not enough, especially since the liver, being made of nonbiodegradable material, is subject to frequent breakdown. Instead of 10 toes, he needs two livers. Or better yet, no liver at all, but another kind of alcohol-processing system which can be easily worked on in case of factory recalls.

A sensible solution here would be to use the ears. Originally designed to keep dandelion chains from slipping down around the neck, they have lost all purpose in a society that strangles itself with neckties, handkerchiefs and chains of mineral, and they are, moreover, marvelously accessible for repair and replacement if ravaged by sour mash.

Esthetes may protest that a man with lungs on his head and livers behind his cheekbones makes a disagreeable spectacle. Considering the variety of styles that New York man affects in public, however, I believe we can safely conclude that nobody will notice anything even slightly amiss.

## The Obsessive Passion Of Bicycle Collecting

by Gary Yerkey

NIJMEGEN, the Netherlands (IHT)—When Gert Jan Moed visits the United States for the first time later this year, he will cast only a fleeting glance at the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building. His sights will be set on distant horizons, namely, something called the "bone shaker," a late-19th-century bicycle with wooden wheels and iron tires. If he finds one, he will do what he normally does with bicycles—buy it—and when he does, it will become the first American-made bicycle in what he believes is the second-largest private bicycle collection in the world.

Since 1967, when he was in England with his parents and saw an old bicycle in an antique shop, he has suffered an obsession with bicycles that has since led him to accumulate more than 150, from a French "hobbyhorse" (1830) to a Dutch Molten (1970). The collection forms a history of man's most efficient mode of transport. His mother values other things. Recently, she told her son to remove the growing collection from the family home here, so three months ago, Mr. Moed bought an old warehouse nearby and decided to turn it into a bicycle museum. "What else could I do?" he asks.

Mr. Moed, 25, who works in his father's construction business, travels widely. Wherever he is he peers into garages and other likely places looking for old bicycles, some all rusted away. "I need only about 60 more bicycles," he says, "to complete my European collection." So far, he has restored to their original state the same number in his present collection; he hopes to finish the rest within the next two years. Meanwhile, he may even keep ahead of new acquisitions, he says, adding that his current rate of purchase is about 10 per year.

## A Dream

"For 10 years, I had a dream," he reflects, "and last year it came true. I had wanted a Lallemand. Without it, my collection would have been lacking." He found the Lallemand—the most famous French bone shaker, built in the 1860s—in an antique shop near Tours, France.

The Lallemand takes its name from its designer, Pierre Lallemand, a disgruntled engineer employed by France's foremost bicycle manufacturers, Pierre and Ernest Michaux, who emigrated to the United States in 1866 and, with James Carroll of Ansonia, Conn., took out America's first bicycle patent—but not before he had built several of his own designs in France, one of which Mr. Moed now owns. It was the first bicycle to have pedals on the hub of the front wheel.

Twenty-seven years earlier, in 1839, the first rideable bicycle—one that could be propelled without pushing it with the feet on the ground—was built. Kirkpatrick Macmillan, a Scotsman, produced a bicycle with the rear wheel larger than the front wheel that employed reciprocating pedal cranks at the front connected to the rear hub by steel rods. Earlier bicycles, including the first steerable model by Michael Kessler (1760) and those made by Dennis Johnson of London (around 1820) for the Regency dandies (thus, "dandyhorse" and "hobbyhorse"), were propelled by pushing the feet along the ground. Similar machines appear far back in history, even on bas-reliefs from ancient Babylon and Egypt and on frescoes from Pompeii.

After self-propulsion, the next advance in bicycle design—or more correctly, retrogression—came in 1861 when Pierre Michaux, with the assistance of Lallemand, built a model with rotating pedal cranks linked to the front hub. By 1865, the Michaux brothers were producing 400 such machines per year; his success prompted other companies to join the act. One of them, Tribout and Meyer, is reputed to have invented the chain drive (1869). But Mr. Moed says they only manufactured the first working model; it was the inventor of the armored car and the alarm clock, Leonardo da Vinci, who in fact first proposed moving a bicycle by an endless chain. "His contribution was proved in the mid-1960s," says Mr. Moed, "when researchers discovered additional mechanical notes Leonardo had done, now called the Madrid Codices."



Gert Jan Moed with 1871 British Ariel.

At the time Michaux's business went into full swing, the Franco-German war broke out, forcing him to find markets elsewhere, notably in England where the new machines had begun to become accepted. But it was an Englishman, James Starley, often called "the father of the bicycle industry," who beat Michaux to the punch. In 1871, at 67, he put his inventive mind to work and designed and produced the Ariel (commonly known as the "ordinary" or "penny-farthing"), a high-riding machine with the front wheel much larger than the rear. Its novel feature was a gear that allowed the front wheel to revolve at the speed of the pedal cranks. Starley's Ariel established the shape of bicycles for the next 10 years.

In 1874, replying to the Ariel's reputation for frequent and serious falls, H. J. Lawson, an Englishman, brought out the "safety" bicycle, which, with its two medium-sized wheels of equal diameter and the rear wheel driven by chain from pedal cranks in the middle, is nearly identical to today's design. John K. Starley, a nephew of the original Starley, was the first to mass produce the "safety" (called the Rover), and in four years it dominated the market. In another few years, no more Aries were being manufactured. And by 1893, the design of the bicycle had been stabilized, with the modern diamond frame with roller-chain drive and pneumatic tires invented by John Boyd Dunlop, another Englishman) the central features.

## Special Features

Gert Jan Moed can claim to have examples of every sort of bicycle designed and built since the early 19th century. But he sounds troubled. "It's not only the American bicycles that I need to find," he says. "The Americans, after all, weren't critical in the history of the bicycle. It's the unusual machines, the special models, especially those that have influenced automobile design such as the English machine built in 1885, that had seven wheels and carried four riders." He does own, however, a bicycle built in the late 1800s specially for women. It runs by pumping handles with the arms. "Apparently, it was thought too dangerous for a woman to ride a bicycle, and not proper for her to use her legs."

When Mr. Moed opens his museum with more than 200 different models (fewer than what he believes is the world's largest private collection, in England, but more than twice as large as the largest collection in the United States), he will not ride to the opening ceremonies on a bicycle. "You see," he says, embarrassed, "I don't have a bicycle of my own. I never have."

## PEOPLE: Mitchell Ordered Back To Alabama Prison

After five months of freedom during which he underwent medical treatment, John Mitchell, the former attorney general, has been ordered to return to a federal prison in Alabama to continue serving his term for his role in the Watergate cover-up. The 64-year-old Mitchell underwent surgery in Washington to repair a weakened artery in his abdomen. His five months of medical furlough from the minimum-security prison at Maxwell Air Force Base will count as time served in prison, and Mitchell will be eligible for parole June 21, a year after he began his one-to-four-year term. One of his co-conspirators, John Ehrlichman, was released from a federal prison April 27 after serving 18 months. The other, H.R. Haldeman, will be eligible for parole from a prison in California on June 20.



John Mitchell

Back to jail

Nostalgia buffs across the United States will have a chance to see three of the most popular women singers of the big-band era of more than a quarter century ago together on the same stage. They've formed a nightclub act, now playing in New Orleans, called "Four Girls Four," consisting of Rosemary Clooney, Helen O'Connell, Margaret Whiting, and the comedienne, Rose Marie. Miss Clooney and Miss O'Connell celebrated their birthdays this week, saying they were both born May 23 but declining to specify which year.

Who's the most popular man in the United States? According to Andrew Young, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, the answer isn't his boss, President Carter, but rather President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Middle East magazine published in London, quoted Young as saying, "The Americans were so taken with the sincerity and courage of [Mr. Sadat's] peace initiative that he almost singlehandedly balanced what had been an irrevocable 30-year commitment to Israel which did not consider what the Arab world wanted." He added that Sadat was "the most popular man in the United States, bar none, including President Carter, unfortunately."

Ever since he suffered a heart attack in 1976, there has been speculation that Justice Thurgood Mar-

shall might retire in July on his full \$72,000 salary and thus make a Supreme Court appointment available to President Carter. But now, Marshall, in a speech at the University of Virginia, has made it clear that he expects to remain on the court "for many years to come." Marshall, who turns 70 on July 2, said he had made a deal with his wife. "When I'm starting to get senile," she's going to tell me. Then I'll resign. The court's first and only black member, Justice Marshall, who had served as solicitor general, was appointed in 1967 by President Johnson.

The oldest living recipient of the Medal of Honor, the highest U.S. military decoration, has celebrated his 101st birthday. He is William Seach, a nursing-home patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Brockton, Mass. Seach, a career Navy man, was given the Medal of Honor by Congress for valorous service in China, during the Boxer Rebellion 78 years ago. The official citation was "for action with the relief expedition of the Allied forces in China during the battles of 13, 20, 21, 22 June 1900." Seach, who was the time a man aboard the USS Newark, also served in the Spanish-American War and World War I. He was described by a hospital spokesman as "a little hard of hearing, but mentally alert."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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## HELP WANTED: DOMESTIC

**TEBERAN/IRAN**, educated English  
speaking woman, 27-28, with 14 years  
experience in domestic work, living  
with her father. Will prefer applicant  
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**TEACHERS WANTED** High School  
English History Teaching experience  
and knowledge of French essential  
Candidates must be able to teach  
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